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GENERAL NEWS.

A TWO foot rule—Keep your feet off the cushions.—[Commercial Bulletin.

THE latest marvel in the petrification line is the discovery in Montana of a mine of petrified mud turtles.

THE slag from the iron blast furnaces is now used in Brussels and Paris for paving, and surpasses the best natural stones in strength.

JENKINS varied the monotony a little when he wrote of the collation at a lady's reception: "Humanity found ample and substantial support in her house."

A COLORED doctress of Lake City, Fla., asserts that a pine knot over which a cart wheel has run, if grated and boiled two hours, will cure the worst cases of inflammatory rhumatism.

MR. WAKE, in the Anthropological Society of London, has lately read a paper suggesting that the original seat of human civilization was probably the island of Madagascar.

THE West Virginia Republican Convention will be held at Parkersburg June 22d. It will nominate candidates for the various State offices which are to be filled at the October election.

"Now, my little boys and girls," said a teacher, "I want you to be very quiet—so quiet that you can hear a pin drop." In a minute all was silent; when a little boy shrieked out, "Let her drop."

THERE were very recently living in a small town in Vermont four widows, all eighty years old or more, all totally blind, highly respected and each tenderly cared for by an unmarried daughter. One of the quartet died last week.

A NASHVILLIAN last week conceived the idea that he could fly, and climbed a tree, waved his arms gradily, and struck out. Somehow the ground sprang up and hit him, and he crawled into the house convinced that flying was not his forte.

MRS. MCFARLAND-RICHARDSON has offered for sale the estate of the late Albert D. Richardson, at Woodside, N. J. In her advertisement she styles herself "Abby S. Richardson," and a special guardian for Richardson's minor children.

IT now transpires that the numerous Chinese women of the town in San Francisco are decoyed on board American ships to China ports by their countrymen, drugged, and brought to California, where they are sold at auction to the keepers of dens of infamy.

A MONTREAL paper says that as extensive manufacturerers in Canada are able to pay all their household and personal expenses out of the discount on silver, which they purchase to pay at par to their employes, it is natural that they should be strongly in favor of the present depreciated currency.

A WAITER in a New Bedford saloon looked in blank amazement when a party of New Yorkers asked for a wine card, and protested he knew the game they meant. "Well," said one of the party, impatiently, "have you any Dry Sillery?" "I think not," replied the waiter promptly, "but we have some cold cabbage."

A NEPHEW of Dr. Livingstone, the famed African traveler, resides in the South Clutha district, Africa, in the vicinity of the large bush stretching from Port Molyneux to the Mataura. He is reported to be one of the best bushmen in the locality, and manifests considerable perspiration and power of physical endurance.

"PARSON, I had much rather hear you preach," said a baffled, swindling horse jockey, "than see you interfering in bargains between man and man." "Well," said the parson, "if you had been where you ought to have been last Sunday, you would have heard me preach." "Where was that?" inquired the jockey. "In the State Prison," replied the clergyman.

THE British Museum has cost the Government nearly $20,000,000, and it now costs nearly $600,000 a year to maintain it, or more than a dollar for every person who visits it. But the North Kensington Museum, which costs much less, is visited by three times as many people. The difference is said to be in the management rather than in the attractiveness of the collections.

THE scientific apparatus of Dartmouth College has just received an addition in the shape of a new induction coil, which is said to be the most powerful instrument of the kind in the United States. It was built in Boston, at a cost of $700. Though no battery has yet been connected with it sufficient to fully bring out its power, a spark nineteen and a half inches long has been got from it.

A MAN who was once a member of the State Senate of Ohio, died in the Indiana Penitentiary a few days ago. Watts was his name, and he married, after arriving at middle age, a young and beautiful, but very vain and extravagant woman. She was not a fit companion for him, and she rapidly "went to the bad," dragging her husband with her. In a drunken spree he committed the crime for which he was imprisoned.

THE New York *World* estimates the number of persons, of all degrees, who live at restaurants and sleep at lodging-houses in that city, at not less than 150,000. The number who take the middle meal of the day at down town eating houses is about 200,009 more on the average, made up mostly of clerks and business men; which gives an aggregate of at least 700,000 meals per day dispensed there by 300 restaurants and eating houses.

A VERY serious objection is made to the New York City tax levy. Beside being crammed with the usual extravagant appropriations four counsel fees, salaries for officials who have done no work and for religious and charitable institutions, there is a clause by which the Commissioner of Public Works is authorized to put water meters in all dwelling houses, stores, &c. As the Commissioner can select the pattern of meter, it makes a fat job for that officer.

THE New York Underground Railway cars are to be lighted by means of the *zircon* burner. A small piece of a crystalline mineral zircon—say a quarter of an inch long and one-eighth of an inch in diameter—is placed in a burner, and against it streams of condensed oxygen and hydrogen are made to impinge, and thus produce a brilliant and steady light, which will burn seven hours without adjustment. The bit of zircon, which acts as a wick, will last for some three months.

THE North German correspondent says: "In the approaching summer half year English literature will be made the subject of several courses of lectures in the University of Berlin. Professor Mullenhoff will read Anglo-Saxon and interpret the Poems of Beowulf, while Mr. Solly (Lector) will treat of the Modern British Poets. Even English stenography will furnish materials for a separate course. In English history Professor Erdmannsdorfer has chosen the Revolution as the subject of his summer lectures."

THE revival in favor of the rod as a means of maintaining discipline in schools, which is making such progress in England, has reached this country. The female teachers in the New York public schools, have united in a petition to the Board of Education to restore corporal punishment. They declare that while the mass of the children are amenable to gentler discipline, certain unruly boys cannot be brought into subjection without the rod; and only a few of these children are sufficient to demoralize a whole school.

THE new planet announced in our European dispatches to have been discovered by Professor Borelli, at Marseilles, makes the whole number of primary planets one hundred and eighteen. Only six of these were known when Sir William Herschel discovered Uranus in the year 1781. Since then a systematic search for new planets has been kept up among astronomers, at regular organized observatories. Of this number twenty-four have been discovered in this country by the following named astronomers: Searle, at Albany, one; Tuttle, at Cambridge, two; Ferguson, at Washington, three; Peters, at Clinton, nine, and Watson, at Ann Arbor, nine.

A LETTER written at Rome at the beginning of the month says the winter of 1869 70 will be fraught with painful associations to many American and English families. There has been an extraordinary development of Roman fever in its two regular forms, both that of an intermittent and that of a lower typhoid character. An unusual proportion of American visitors have, this letter says, fallen victims to the scourge, and a still greater number have been compelled to leave the banks of the Tiber, and hasten to Florence with the seeds of low fever or malaria in their constitutions. "At the present moment," adds the correspondent, "the hotels on the Lung Arno present the appearance of so many hospitals—the patients being almost entirely prostrate or slowly recovering from the effects of this ruthless Roman fever."

LEARNING TO COOK.—A new mania has sprung up among the Edinburg ladies—not quite a useless one—a fancy to learn to cook. Several of the leading confectioners advertise "cooking taught," and have large kitchens and bakeries fitted up for the purpose. Until recently the classes have only been attended by young ladies who will probably find the use of the practice when they become wives and mothers; but lately the desire to achieve wonders in the culinary department has spread to those who, in all probability, will never see the inside of their own kitchens when they come to rule a household, and dainty damsels put off their silk attire, their rings, and their adornments, and, donning linen dresses and white aprons, become for the nonce amateur cooks. One confectioner goes to the length of having blouses prepared for his students, exactly similar to the costumes worn by eccentric artists.

A Bad Memory

Mr. Jefferson has written a letter to a good Philadelphia Democrat, now going the rounds of the press, denying the statement of Senator Cameron that he once told Davis that his seat in the Senate would one day be occupied by a colored man. We print the letter, and we publish it not to refresh the memory of the ex-rebel, but to put on record a little matter of history:

MONTICELLO, Penn., March 23, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 2d inst. reached here during my absence, which will explain the delay in this reply. Senator Cameron made no such statement as that quoted by you. He made no remarks to me at the time of my withdrawal from the Senate other than the expression of his good wishes for me. His relations with me had been uniformly those of personal kindness, and I have expected him, as a matter of duty to himself and to truth, to deny having made such remarks as have been imputed in the newspapers.

Men had not then reached the degree of stultification which caused the withdrawal of States from the Union to be called "rebellion;" and the only remark, so far as I know, made by any State Senator, which had the least possible bearing, was the expression of Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, that he expected us all soon to come back. We did not think any more than other men in responsible positions.

Mrs. Sarah Lane testified she boarded in the house with prisoner in June, 1868, at No. 50 Sixth Avenue; had a front room on second floor; McFarland had a back room. I heard a noise in his room and went in; saw McFarland in his room on the bed; asked him if he was sick; he said "No." I think I then left; he boy into my room. I thought he was drank, and I went into his room and saw a piece of a bed in his hand. Never heard him make any threats towards Mr. Richardson.

To Mr. Graham—Appearances I saw in McFarland were symptoms of being under the influence of liquor.

Mr. Graham—Do you know that some stages of insanity are unable to be distinguished by physicians from drunkenness?

Witness—No matter what I know; I know he was drunk.

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Mr. Davis said Mr. Graham should not interrupt in this manner.

Mr. Graham replied, commenting unfavorably on the witnesses of the prosecution.

The Recorder said he could not interfere with the District Attorney, and should allow him to introduce his testimony at any time, or in any manner he chose; and, in his opinion, he could not change the order in which the evidence was brought by the prosecution. The Recorder also referred to the outbursts, which it was the wont of senior counsel for the defense to make on every opportunity he could.

Mr. Graham said he objected to this testimony as not sufficiently proved. Mr. Greeley could not swear to the evidence proposed to be read, which was a statement of McFarland given to Greeley for publication.

Mr. Davis thought it was proved.

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The annual reunion of the Third Army Corps Union will be held at the Parker House, Boston, May 5th.

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(By A. & P. Telegraph Company.)

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A Queer Custom in Naples.

They have a singular custom at the foundling hospital of the Annunziata, Naples, on the 25th of March (Lady day), or the Festa dell, Annunziata. The building is thrown open to the public, and any young man who wishes can provide himself with a wife in case he can prove to the satisfaction of the governors of the institution that he can maintain her. We have, unfortunately, never had the good fortune to be present; but the business is, we hear, managed pretty much as follows: All the girls who have arrived at a marriageable age are drawn up in a line in one of the large rooms, where the cavaliers are allowed to enter. A regular inspection then, we suppose, commences, from left to right, front and rear. Some prefer dark beauties, of course, and others blondes, and each is allowed to suit his own particular taste or fancy. When smitten the swain drops his pocket-handkerchief in front of the lady of his choice, and if his suit is accepted she picks it up and they walk off arm-in-arm to signify their intention to the authorities and make the necessary preliminaries previous to their marriage. The bride receives a small sum of money by way of dowry, and a few necessaries which comprise her trousseau, a few sheets and a blanket or two. These marriages, contrary to what one would naturally suppose, generally turn out happily, as a man must have greatly felt the want of a woman's soothing influence to enable him to muster up courage to undergo such an ordeal previously to entering the happy state. This is what one might almost call marriage at sight, or marriage *a la cotillon*.

A Wonderful Flower.

One of the most exquisite wonders of the sea is the Opelet, a flower resembling very much the German China Aster. It has the appearance of the large double aster, with a quantity of petals of a light green color, glossy as silk, each petal tipped with rose color. These lovely petals are never still, but wave about in the water while the flower clings to the rocks. So innocent and lovely looking, no one could suspect it of eating anything; certainly—if it did, only a bit of rainbow and the drop of dew. But those beautiful waving petals have other and more material work to do,—to provide food for a large mouth, which is cunningly hid deep down among them. To do their duty famously, for as soon as a silly little fish comes in contact with those rosy lips, he is struck with a poison, fatal and quick as lightning. He dies instantly, and the beautiful arms wrap themselves around him and drag him in to the greedy mouth. Then those lovely petals unclose, float innocently on the water, just like our own water lily. The flower was long ago talked of, but its existence was doubted until the last century. Now the Opelet is known to be a thing that really exists.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK CITY.

The McFarland Trial—Evidence Not Yet Concluded.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 29, 1870.

M'FARLAND TRIAL—18TH DAY.

Upon the opening of Court this morning, the jury being found in their seats, the trial of Daniel McFarland was resumed.

J. C. Howell was again put on the stand. Had been a dentist, a daguerreotyper, a newspaper editor, a hair pin manufacturer, a farm hand and a drug clerk; had been in the Government employ; have sold my own patent rights and have been Inspector of Customs in this city; now consider myself an inventor.

Witness—Called on McFarland in the tombs, as I had promised him I should do so if he got into trouble; I looked into his cell from the outside. I first knew I was to be a witness for the prosecution on the 18th of this month. Mr. Sinclair was the first person to speak to me of it. I went down to the *Tribune* office and offered myself as a witness. I wrote to the District Attorney that I had been acquainted with McFarland since 1850 and could give information on the subject. I received no answer, and then applied to Mr. Sinclair.

Nothing now was elicited from the testimony of this witness.

Heldridge Davis testified—I have been acquainted with McFarland since 1863, when he was a Commissioner of Enrollments. McFarland had a pistol, which he showed me, and said he was going to shoot Richardson with it. A Mr. Knapp, or such name, had given him the pistol for that purpose. Have seen the prioners drink ardent spirits; knew him to be in the habit of drinking while I was acquainted with him.

To Mr. Graham McFarland showed grief when he spoke of his troubles. I did not consider it very extensive grief. I never told him what I would do under similar circumstances. I spoke to several persons of the threats made by McFarland. I never believed McFarland would execute his threats.

Charles G. Stone testified he knew McFarland since 1863; knew him to be a drinking man; under the influence of liquor he was morose, unpleasant and irritable. He came to my office and showed me a letter, saying if he saw any more such letters he would shoot Richardson.

To Mr. Graham—I was a witness for both Mr. and Mr. McFarland in the *habeas corpus* proceedings. I was a clerk in the enrollment office under McFarland; was discharged and considered him the cause of my displacement. I avowed publicly my hostility to him. I do not think it was in consequence of this I was called on by Mrs. Randle to be witness in the *habeas corpus* proceedings. McFarland did not think any more than other men in responsible positions.

Mrs. Sarah Lane testified she boarded in the house with prisoner in June, 1868, at No. 50 Sixth Avenue; had a front room on second floor; McFarland had a back room. I heard a noise in his room and went in; saw McFarland in his room on the bed; asked him if he was sick; he said "No." I think I then left; he boy into my room. I thought he was drank, and I went into his room and saw a piece of a bed in his hand. Never heard him make any threats towards Mr. Richardson.

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FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Portrait of Gen. Thomas—Railroad Bills Reported—Claims of Southern Loyalists. HOUSE: Land Grants to Railroads—Increase of Banking Facilities—The Tariff Bill.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1870.

SENATE.

The Vice President submitted to the House the concurrent resolution providing for a painting of the late General Thomas.

Mr. HOWARD eulogized the personal worth and important services of the deceased, but was averse to the resolution as establishing a general precedent for all like cases.

Mr. DAVIS made remarks of a similar tenor. He thought if Gen. Thomas were alive he would be the first to remonstrate against the proposition.

Mr. HOWARD said Gen. Thomas and his achievements would be recorded on the most important page of the country's history, and no picture would add anything to his great fame. While saying this much of Gen. Thomas, he could not, nor could other Senators, forget that there were other distinguished Generals who had rendered inestimable services in the same cause. He would not, by singling out Gen. Thomas, furnish the slightest occasion for rivalry between the great men to whom the country owed so much.

Mr. MORRELL moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Library. Agreed to.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendment the bill for the relief of pre-emption settlers in Nebraska.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from Committee on Pacific Railroad, reported with amendment the bill to authorize the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company to connect its line with the Northern Pacific Railroad; also, with amendments, the bill to aid the construction of the Oregon branch of the Pacific Railroad.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. WILSON: Providing a mode for the selection of cadets to the military and naval academies.

By Mr. McDONALD: For the settlement of accounts between the Southern Railroad corporations and the United States Government; also, to allow the school trustees in Arkansas to enter lands for school purposes under the homestead law.

By Mr. MORRILL, Maine: Relating to Indian appropriations selected by Peace Commissioners.

By Mr. ROSS: To authorize the settlement of claims of Kansas for services of troops under the requisition of General Price.

Mr. COLE offered a resolution to provide for a standing committee on foreign postal and telegraph communications.

Mr. SUMNER objected and the resolution went over.

Mr. WILLIAMS gave notice that he would offer a bill relating to the refining of gold and silver bullion at the mint of the United States and branches, as an amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, on the ground that it tended to reduce the expenses of the Government in the coinage of money. Upon his motion the bill was taken from the calendar and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Calendar was then proceeded with, and a number of House bills passed, including the following:

Authorizing a supply of arms for instruction and practice to certain Colleges and Universities.

For the return of evidence of the honorable discharge of officers.

The bill to pay the claim of Cowan and Dickinson, of Knoxville, Tenn., was objected to by Mr. TRUMBULL, on the ground that it involved the principle whether the Government should pay for cotton used by our army in erecting fortifications. He could see no more reason in this than in paying for lumber and earth used in such work.

Mr. WILLEY said half an hour had not elapsed since the Senate passed an exactly similar claim, and that the only reason for the distinction in one case and refusal in the other was that one claimant lived in Missouri and the other in Tennessee. He thought the Government could not much longer afford to deny justice to loyal men, simply because they lived in the South. A few paltry dollars might be saved, but the credit and honor of the nation was threatened by persistence in such a policy.

Mr. FOWLER, in support of the claim, stated that Dickinson, one of the claimants, publicly refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate government.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the bill which had passed involved the principle presented by the one now pending. It was equally objectionable. He therefore asked unanimous consent to enter a motion for its recall from the House.

Mr. DAVIS urged the selection of a test case and the discussion of the general question as a means of determining the future policy of the Senate, with a view to the guidance of members.

Mr. Trumbull's motion was then entered.

After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Military Committee, reported adversely on the bill permitting army and navy officers to hold civil offices.

Mr. Logan's standing condemned cannon to the McPherson Monument Association was passed.

Various other private bills were passed.

The House refused, 42 to 88, to take up the Louisiana contested case of Darrell against Hunt, and proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table and disposed of a large number of unimportant bills.

The Senate bill legalizing certain locations of agricultural scrip in Wisconsin passed.

Senate bill granting lands to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, Oregon, excited long debate.

Mr. HOLMAN said this bill appropriated 940,000 acres of public land. He had stated on a former occasion there were ninety bills pending, appropriating over 100,000,000 of acres, but he had since learned that the estimate was far below the reality, and that the number of bills pending was over one hundred and seventy, appropriating over 250,000,000 acres. Since the establishment of the Government there had been given away for purposes of education 78,000,000 acres of public lands and 185,000,000 to build forts against the crafty and unscrupulous men. No less than 150,000,000 acres had been granted to corporations within the last ten years. If that policy were continued, it would not be long till there would be no public lands left for homesteads and preemption purposes, for which over 10,000,000 acres had been taken last year. Mr. Holman continued to argue at length against land grants.

Mr. SARGENT replied for five minutes to Mr. Holman's argument, stating that the opposition to railroad grants should not have come from Representatives of States that had their internal improvements built up by such means.

Mr. FITCH also replied to Mr. Holman. He declared the policy of railroad grants had been prolific of great national benefits, and of but few abuses.

Mr. McCORMICK spoke briefly in favor of railroad grants.

Mr. SMITH, of Oregon, argued in favor of the bill as being in the interest of settlers, or prospective settlers.

After further discussion Mr. HOLMAN moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands. Negatived—Yeas 75, nays 93.

The bill then passed—yeas 97, nays 68, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Armstrong, Aspen, Atwood, Axtell, Ayer, Barry, Beaman, Benjamin, Bennett, Blair, Booker, Brooks, (Mass.) Buck, Buckley, Burdett, Butler, (Tenn.) Coke, Churchill, Clark, (Texas) Clarke, (Kansas) Coburn, Conger, Conner, Cullom, Dawes, Degener, Dox, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferris, Fisher, Fitch, Gibson, Hamilton, (Fla) Harris, Hays, Heflin, Hoar, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Ingersoll, Jencks, Johnson, Kellogg, Knapp, Logan, Maynard, McCarthy, McCormick, McCrary, McKee, McKenzie, Milner, Moore (Ill.), Morphis, Morrell (Pa.), Myers, Negley, O'Neill, Peck, Pierce, Peters, Poland, Pomeroy, Porter, Prosser, Rogers, Roots, Sanford, Sargent, Sawyer, Schenck, Sheldon (La.), Sherwood, Smith (Oregon), Smith (Texas), Smythe (La.), Starkweather, Stokes, Stoughton, Strader, Strickland, Strong, Tanner, Tillman, Townsend, Voorhees, Washburne (Wis.), Wells, Wheeler, Whitmore, Wilkinson, Wilson (Minn.), Withers.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Ambler, Archer, Arnell, Benton, Biggs, Bird, Buffington, Burchard, Cessna, Cleveland, Cobb, (Wis.), Cowles, Cox, Dickinson, Fenkeinberg, Fox, Getz, Gilfillan, Griswold, Hambleton, (Md.), Hawley, Hay, Hill, Holman, Jones, (Ky.), Judd, Kelsey, Kerr, Kolcenun, Knot, Lawrence, Loughridge, Mayhem, McGrew, McNeily, Mercer, Moore, (N.J.) Morgan, Niblack, Packard, Packer, Phelps, Randall, Reeves, Rice, Scofield, Shanks, Shaber, Smith, (Ohio), Stevens, Stevenson, Stiles, Swan, Sweeny, Taylor, Tyner, Upson, Van Auken, Van Trump, Van Wyck, Ward, Willard, Williams, Wilson, (O.), Winans, Winchester, Wood.

A large number of Senate bills were referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to increase banking facilities. Recommitted.

The House took a recess.

Evening Session.—The Tariff bill was considered in committee.

The whole paragraph relative to iron wire was amended by a proviso that railroad iron in coils not over three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, round or square, shall be subject to the same duty as wire.

The paragraph taxing iron or steel wire rope was amended by reducing the duty to two and a half cents per pound and twenty per cent. *ad valorem* for No. 1 to 16; three and a half cents and twenty per cent. *ad valorem* for No. 16 to 25, and four cents and twenty per cent. *ad valorem* above No. 25.

The paragraphs taxing iron wire, cloth and iron spiral furniture springs, were not amended.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

CANADA.

Coke and Coal Duties—The Red River Troubles—Plan of Compromise.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OTTAWA, April 29.—In the House of Commons yesterday the motion to put coke and coal on the free list was defeated by a large majority.

Mr. Cartier announced that the Red River delegates had been consulted by the Government. Donald A. Smith's report of his mission to Red River was laid before the House. He recommends a strong military force be sent.

While the report and plan of compromise to be offered by the Government; first, to organize a small province on both sides of Red river, about fifteen miles square, which will cover the settlement; second, that it be created, and the Legislature shall have control of the public lands of the province; third, subsidy shall be granted by the dominion for colonial expenses; fourth, the balance of the new territory shall be governed from Ottawa.

The Georgia Legislature.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ATLANTA, April 29.—In the House to-day the only important action was an effort to seat six members who claimed to have been elected under the authority of the old organization. A resolution to that effect was adopted—yeas 66, nays 59. There were many absentees and notice was given for reconsideration to-morrow.

In the Senate the resolution authorizing the Governor to provide for the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt accruing prior to July 1st, 1870, was adopted—yeas 18, nays 15. A joint committee was appointed to investigate the affairs of the Western & Atlantic Railroad.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The official vote of the Dominicans shows 15,719 for annexation to the United States to 110 against.

—Memorial services were held at Philadelphia yesterday in memory of Bishops Thomson and Kingsley.

—The long dry spell in California has been of immense injury to the crops. In portions of the State they are a failure.

—Four deck hands of the steamer St. Paul, names unknown, were drowned at St Louis Thursday night, by the capsizing of a yawl.

—The county Judge at Los Angeles, Cala., has decided that colored people cannot be registered until appropriate legislation is had on the Fifteenth Amendment.

—The Supreme Council of the thirty-third degree of Masons, Albert Pike Supreme Grand Commander, will assemble at the Masonic Temple at Baltimore on Monday.

—Chas. Smith, of Machias, N. Y., killed his wife with an axe in a quarrel, on Thursday. He is sixty years of age and for some time lived unhappily with his wife. He was arrested.

—Commodore Vanderbilt, Alderman Barker, a colored man, and several others are arrived at New York on Thursday for fast driving, and detained at a police station for two hours.

—Wm. McCorney, who claims to have discovered obstructions on the Hartford and Erie Railroad, Thursday morning, and saved a train from destruction, has been arrested on suspicion of placing them there himself.

—A mass meeting of working men of San Francisco Thursday night decided to oppose the approaching election proposition to subsidize the Southern Pacific Railroad, unless the company pledges itself not to employ Chinese labor.

—At a meeting of the directors of the Dayton and Cincinnati Short Line Railroad, yesterday, A. O Hodder, Celina, Ohio, and Thomas Wrighton, Newport, Ky., were elected directors. Mr. Hodder was subsequently elected President of the Board in place of James Goodin, resigned.

—The stockholders of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company have voted to accept the provisions of the recent law of the State of Ohio allowing bonds to be issued with power to vote, they also ratified the previous action of the directors, authorizing the issue of three millions of third mortgage bonds, with the powers to bondholders contemplated by the law.

—The Triennial Convention of the Congregationalists of the North-west reassembled yesterday morning, at Chicago. A resolution was adopted proposing the raising of $50,000 in the North-west for the support of the Boston Congregational House. Rev. S. Bartlett was elected President of the Western Educational Society. The convention adjourned *sine die*.

—At Chicago, Thursday night, a saloon keeper lit the gas in the rear part of his establishment, threw the match upon the floor and commenced rolling a barrel of whisky, when the bung dropped out and the whisky ignited on the burning match and a destructive conflagration ensued. Six buildings were destroyed, or badly damaged, including a boarding house. Thirty-two boarders were turned out in their night clothing, many of them losing all their personal property.

—The Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia yesterday decided the enabling act passed by the Legislature was constitutional, and that Henry R. Ellison, not George Cahoon, is lawful Mayor of Richmond, and that all acts of Ellison in accordance with State law are legal and binding. Cahoon, under his formal agreement, will retire from the field and Ellison remains Mayor of the city. The Court was unanimous in its opinion, which is voluminous and covers every point raised.

—The President of the St Paul and Lake Superior Railroad says there is no doubt of the completion of the road to Duluth by the fourth of July. There are about twenty-five hundred men at work. The iron is now laid some six or eight miles beyond Kettle River, or a little over one hundred miles from St. Paul. Trains will commence running regularly to Kettle River station, ninety-five miles from St. Paul, in a few days. A large portion of the grading on the remaining forty miles is completed.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Terrible Accident in London—Proceedings in Parliament—Political Excitement in France Increasing—Rebellion in India.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 29.—A terrible accident occurred this morning at the city terminus of the Blackfriars bridge arching, through which passes the new Metropolitan Railway. The northern approach to the bridge gave way. The immense weight of masonry and earth was precipitated into the tunnel beneath, in which were engaged a large number of workmen. Several persons were killed and a large number severely wounded.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* has an article on American affairs, wherein it comments on the amelioration of American opinion during the past few years. It is now impossible, the writer says, to find an American who will admit having opposed the right of the negroes to vote.

The subject of a ship canal from Liverpool to Manchester has again been revived.

The condition of the Archbishop of Canterbury is less alarming than was reported yesterday.

Chas. Buxton, M. P., was shot at this afternoon by his secretary, but not hurt. The assailant, named White, immediately fled. There is little doubt he was insane.

In the House of Lords to night the High Court of Justice bill was recommitted. Lord Romilly urged the difficulty of blending law and equity in case of injunctions. Lords Cairns and Westbury said such difficulties applied to procedure not to principles. Lord Penzance supported the bill.

A rumor circulated yesterday, which, however, is generally discredited, that the American Consul at Jeddo had been killed by natives, has had a very depressing effect on the Japanese loan recently introduced.

The vessels returning from Greenland bring eight hundred tons of seal oil.

The *Weekly Register*, recognized organ of the Roman Catholics here, and well instructed as to the movements at the Vatican, says the Ecumenical Council has work before it for a year.

LONDON, April 29.—The *Examiner* says the fallacy pervading the entire debate in Parliament on colonial affairs is that colonial liberty and imperial solidarity are incompatible.

In the Commons to-night Mr. Gladstone announced the debate in Committee on the Irish land bill will be resumed on Monday, and that Mr. Bright's motion for inquiry into Monastic institutions would now be considered and discussed.

The Red river difficulty was postponed until May 27th.

Mr. Gladstone said the important principles of the Irish land bill had already been settled, and he hoped to be able to resume the consideration of the education bill at an early day.

The bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister passed.

The Cork *Constitution* says vessels have been dispatched to the relief of a steamer reported fast in ice off the coast of Greenland.

MOVILLE, April 29.—Steamer Europe has arrived out.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 29.—Meetings were held yesterday to discuss matters relative to the plebiscite, and were more turbulent than ever. One held by the opponents of the plebiscite in this city was dissolved by the authorities, because an accusation of the Emperor was proposed. The people separated without attack, though they expressed their dissatisfaction by cheering for a Republic, and singing the Marseillaise. Many other meetings were held in the city, which, however, were generally orderly. At one held in Belleville it was resolved that all those in favor of a Republic would vote "No."

About three hundred refugees, who had been compromised in the late troubles in Spain, arrived in Paris yesterday.

Further demonstrations on the part of the students are expected on the opening of the Medical College next Monday.

M. Ollivier publishes another circular in reply to a manifesto just issued by the electoral committee of M. Theirs. He brands the assertion that according to the new constitution the Emperor may do as he pleases, as an error too gross to deceive, and declares it could only have been put forward by persons who considered the electors a pack

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 94¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 53½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¼.

MISS PHŒBE COUZINS will lecture upon "Woman Suffrage" at Uniontown, May 5th, and probably in this city soon after.

WE have a queer and most improbable story from Cuba. It is a report that the Spanish volunteers, who have really the control of the island, except in the rebel districts, are about to declare its independence of Spain.

ONE Cincinnati editor "posts" another of his journalistic neighbors "as a low-toned, vulgar liar, blackguard and coward," adding that the postee knows the poster's "name, and when and where to find him." All this is exceedingly improper!

WE discover many cheering indications that the Republican people of the Washington and Beaver district have taken the exact measure of the political and public services of their late mis-representative, Mr. Buffington. They will shelve him out of political sight forever, and for company in his retirement they will give the same happy dispatch to the handful of disorganizers who attempt to bolster up his legislative career.

WE have already reprinted the full record of the votes in the lower branch of the Legislature, on the Omnibus Railway Bill. We append, for the ready reference of our readers, the final vote on its passage by the Senate:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Connell, Hensey, Kerr, Lowry, Mumma, Olmstead, Osterhout, Robinson, Watt, Beck, Duncan, Findlay, Linderman, M'Intyre, Miller, Nagle, Purman, Randall and Wallace—20.

Nays—Messrs. Billingfelt, Brooke, Graham, Howard, Rutan, Stinson, Warfel, White, Brodhead, Buckalew Davis, and Turner—12. Absent—Brown, Dem.

A NEW YORK LAWYER, Mr. Charles S. Spencer, engaged as counsel for McFarland, who is now on trial for killing Richardson, so grossly overstepped the just privileges of his position as to denounce a lady whose name was indirectly involved in the testimony in the most scandalous terms. Rebuked by the press and by public opinion, the offender has made ample atonement by performing *hari kari* upon himself, in two or three published cards. The self-immolation is so complete that the most vindictive justice must be held satisfied.

THE INCOME TAX has been an annual feature in the English budget since the days of the Peel Ministry. The rate has been for a long period steady at six pence on the pound, but was reduced to four pence in 1865. To meet the expense of the Abyssinian war, it was again raised to six pence, and so continues to this time. But it is proposed to reduce it once more. It yielded last year about $50,000,000, the customs $107,000,000, excise $108,000,000 and land tax $22,000,000. The total receipts of last year to the English exchequer were $375,000,000. Forty per cent. of the entire taxes was collected from tobacco and liquors, in both internal and customs duties.

A VERY spirited and otherwise appropriate celebration of their Jubilee Day, by the colored people at Corry, was disfigured by an ill-natured speech from that laughable mixture of the mountebank and the demagogue, ex-Senator Lowry. Of course, he advised his hearers to organize a Lowry party, and to look suspiciously upon other alliances. His advice fell upon contemptuous ears. The man has come at last to be utterly repudiated even by the warmest among his old supporters. The Titusville *Herald* at last discovers that it is "his aim to disorganize and break up the Republican party" in the district, and adds:

If Senator Lowry wishes to go over to the Democratic camp, let him go. But let him not falsify and pervert history, nor seek to throw dust in the eyes of the colored citizens of this great State, who for the first time will march to the ballot box in the second year of Grant's Administration.

—There would be this especial profit to Republicanism, from the ex-Senator's complete desertion of us, that he might then be induced to tell all he knows about the corruptions of the late Legislature, and the leading share in them which was taken by a citizen from the oil regions, who, it is hinted, will be his competitor for the next Senate. Perhaps we might thus see two ill birds killed with one stone, vastly for the benefit of the Republican party.

FROM THE RIVER TO THE SEA.

We have examined the second annual Report of the Board of Trade, of Wilmington, Del., with surprise to discover the great extent and value of the material resources and advantages of that flourishing city. In one portion of this document, is matter of great interest to the people of Western Pennsylvania. It is that which treats of the best and shortest practicable line of communication between the valley of the Ohio and the navigable waters of the Delaware river. We quote its important statement of the facts:

Already there is railroad communication between Hanover Junction and Gettysburg; while a company has been formed and large subscriptions made for the line between Hanover Junction and the Susquehanna. Our own road starts out to meet these advancing works.

West of Gettysburg, the State of Pennsylvania has spent $900,000 on the Road extending towards Chambersburg, which is now the property of the Gettysburg Company, and there are valid charters in existence for the remainder of the route to Connellsville, whence to Pittsburgh there is already the existing Railroad.

From Pittsburgh to the Delaware River at Philadelphia, the distance by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad is 355 miles, while over the route we propose, the Delaware at Wilmington, the distance is but 306 miles, after allowing a liberal margin for indirectness and curvature. This distance is made up as follows:

	Constructed. Miles.	In progress. Miles.	Chartered awaiting settlem't. Miles.
Pittsburgh to Connellsville	56	—	—
Connellsville to Somerset	—	—	28
Somerset to Bedford	—	—	28
Bedford to McConnellsburg	—	32	—
McConnellsburg to London	—	—	6
London to Bridgeport	—	—	8
Bridgeport to Chambersburg	—	13	—
Chambersburg to Gettysburg	36	—	—
Gettysburg to Hanover Junction	20	—	—
Hanover Junction to Peach Bottom	—	30	—
Peach Bottom to Chandlerville	—	—	20
Chandlerville to Wilmington	—	16	—
Total distance 306 miles	57	129	100

Coal will not be carried fifty miles further than is necessary at an increased cost of 50 cents per ton to the carrying company, and of $1 per ton to the consumer.

The position of Wilmington is peculiar, and the capitalists of the city holds a great future in his hand. We are placed at a bend of the Delaware which reaches nearer the great corn fields and the treasures of western enterprise, than any neighboring port capable of offering a good harbor.

The great arm reaches from the ocean towards the interior, with Wilmington in its outstretched hand representing the proper entrepot and depot of Pennsylvania. We have nothing to create; we have only, by an exercise of the proper spirit of enterprise, to take what is offered. By that law of enterprise, which is most like the law of gravitation in Nature, whereby water runs down hill, this harbor must be the great reservoir of the coal traffic, if we tap the existing channels and throw open our own to receive the current. Our city possesses, not only the best, but the only first rate land-locked harbor on the west side of the Bay and River below Philadelphia; that we can present several miles of *wharf front* to vessels drawing eighteen *feet*; a heavier class indeed than is used in the coal trade.

IN an article upon the adjournment of the Legislature, the Mercer *Dispatch*, a faithful and able Republican journal, very pointedly remarks:

The people throughout the Commonwealth will undoubtedly breathe easier, for with such acts as the "Railroad Development bill," the "Border Raid bill," and kindred measures hanging over their heads, they felt no security against the raids of the lobbyists. That corrupting influences were as strong as ever at Harrisburg during the past session is manifest from the character of the Legislation. Men whose experience at the Capital has been large, say that never within their knowledge have corruption and bribery been greater or more brazenfaced. The session of 1870, which started out so flatteringly under a high pressure of "retrenchment and reform," has made a "record" which the people are sure to remember, though they will not have it in the form of a printed volume. Some of its actions will prove a stench in the nostrils of the people, and brand it as one of the most corrupt in the history of the State.

THE Lancaster *Inquirer* very forcibly observes:

How can those journals who treated with contempt the Republican nomination for State Treasurer, ask the Republicans to place *their* friends in nomination for State or county offices? Can they ask nominations to be supported, as such, when it suits them to do so, and trample upon them with impunity when they are not united? Are they not estopped from taking part in nominations at all, by their conduct in disregarding them, when the nominees do not suit their fancy? If nominations are binding on any one who takes part in them, they are binding on all. If one is exempt from this obligation, all are exempt. Those who do not regard them as binding on themselves, have no right to take part in them; *nor have they any right to ask a nomination for themselves or their friends.*

THE Indiana *Messenger* says:

That our readers may not think we are alone in our high opinion of Mr. Covode's ability as a legislator, we beg leave to call to mind the remark made by Judge Ellis, of New Hampshire, during the canvass of 1868. Judge E., not only in his public addresses in this county, but in private conversation, took occasion to repeat what many of us already believed and knew, viz: that Mr. Covode had done more for his constituents in his position in Congress than other man who served in the capital in that capacity; that his first care was for their interests. This testimony, from so able a man, and so intelligent a jurist as Mr. Ellis, is particularly gratifying to those who have supported Mr. Covode in so many bitter campaigns.

THE Harrisburg *Topic*, which is known to represent the opinion of Governor GEARY, makes this remarkable statement:

Our Legislatures, for years past, have been boldly and undisguisedly organized in the interest of the great corporations which exist in the State. The Speakers of both branches are the known, well-understood agents of some of these corporations—the clerks of the same Houses agents, regularly employed, of the same organizations, while the private individual representative of the force alluded to walks the floor of both Houses with the imperious, dictatorial mien of one who feels that the power behind him is greater than that of the State itself.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:

It is already boasted, by some of the worst of our city Representatives at the present session, that the clamor recently raised against them will die out, and that they will be renominated. They believe or hope that, being renominated, they will be re elected, because the party, in view of the two aspirations, will not stick to the regular nominations. In this they will be mistaken. None of the men who assisted in carrying the obnoxious measures of the last session deserve to be re-elected, and none of them can be. The people and the press should continually express this view, and keep alive the indignation that was excited while the late session lasted.

THE Beaver *Argus* says:

We have nothing to complain of so far as the GAZETTE is concerned, and moreover, as we deem the good fellowship of editors, we give them a cordial invitation to visit Beaver in person and accompany us on a fishing excursion for a few days over on Raccoon.

With pleasure. Name the day!

An Ex-Rebel on the Fifteenth Amendment.

In the course of a letter to a committee of freedmen's celebration at Richmond, Mr. Robert W. Hughes says:

The colored race has already been accorded, in the Southern States, by the act of Reconstruction, that equality with the white race, in all things before the law, which the Fifteenth amendment guarantees; and this particular measure extends the same rights to them in all parts of the Union which had been secured in the South. Thus it is a measure no less of justice to the South than of justice to the colored man of the North. And yet, strangely enough, the opponents of the Republican party, South and North, opposed this measure. Every Democratic Northern State and every Democratic Southern State, except those which acted under compulsion, refused to ratify the Amendment. It is, therefore, exclusively and peculiarly a Republican measure, designed by the Republican party for the benefit of the South and of the colored race at the North, and consituting a branch of its benignant policy of peace between the sections and the races.

Having been myself a rebel until the close of the war, it was natural that I should have arrived at the conclusion slowly and reluctantly (but I entertain it profoundly) that the policy of the Republican party is the only policy that can settle the controversies of the late war, and restore a final and substantial peace between the sections and races. In this policy of peace, Virginia, more than any other State, is interested; and therefore, in the interest of my native State, and in the face of sectional clamor and revilement, I fight as a soldier in the Republican cause.

The Next Legislature.

(From the Erie Gazette.)

We find in the community a deep-seated conviction that the next Legislature of Pennsylvania must be a *reformed* one. The people demand that those who offer themselves as candidates shall be free from the odium which attaches to the members of the body which recently closed its session. They will seek out and find the men with the requisite ability and moral courage to say *No*, if need be, to all sorts of schemes for adroitly voting away valuable franchises and sacred funds—men who will set their faces firm as the solid rock against all specious bills which come under the appellation of local legislation—men who will look only to the general good of the Commonwealth and act accordingly.

We wish to warn the people that boasts are made that the passage of the Border Raid bill and Omnibus Railroad bill are only temporarily deferred, not defeated. In view of this, we believe, written pledges will be demanded of all who aspire to be members of our next State Legislature. But this will be of little avail, if men of character for honesty and integrity—men in whom the confidence of the people is unshaken—are not selected. Such men can and will be found.

Fortunately, we have already the Governor siding with the people in this crusade against thieving legislation. To uphold him, and save the Sinking Fund from the audacious attempts to rob it for the benefit of monopolists, it is clearly the duty of the people to rightly direct their earnest desires for reform. With them we leave the responsible duty of selecting for candidates none but *honest men!*

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Ungenerous criticism, by the press and public speakers and writers, of the population, resources, wealth and trade of Pittsburgh, have been so frequent, and for such a long period of years, that it seems almost a hopeless task to attempt to correct the injustice. Like all "chronics" persistent efforts, however, will eradicate the bad habit of misrepresentation. It is surprising, too, that notwithstanding that our population is nearly, or fully two hundred thousand, and our resources, wealth and trade, much greater in proportion than in most cities with the same number of people, yet Pittsburgh is still rated with some cities in our neighborhood which have one-third of our population. The foregoing serves to present the recent misrepresentation, by one of the progressive school of dailies, we hope, unintentially. The Cincinnati *Commercial*, in its usually well edited department of "Religious Intelligence," contained the following: The churches in Pittsburgh are distributed as follows: Presbyterian, 5; Lutheran, 5; Methodist, 8; Episcopal, 2, Baptist, 2; Roman Catholic, 2; Universalist, 1; Jewish Synagogue, 1; total 26. Not one of the figures are correct except the Lutheran and Universalist. Several years ago we carefully prepared an account of the churches, denomination, location, style of building and cost, in this city, Allegheny and vicinity, making the total number eighty to one hundred. Since that period, the number has been considerably augmented. Without attempting to be precise, we think some idea of the number in Pittsburgh proper may be gathered from the following summary: Presbyterian, 24; Methodist, 21; Episcopalian, 9. Lutheran, 5; Baptist, 6; Roman Catholic, 9; and other smaller denominations 12; making a total of *eighty six* churches. The churches in Allegheny city, just across the river that divides the two cities, (we note this fact as some may not be aware of the location of the two cities) number forty-one, and the suburban churches, adjoining, number nearly thirty, making a grand total of *one hundred and fifty five* churches. We are particular to give the facts in the foregoing form, to satisfy any misgivings that may exist in the minds of those interested, though the area of ground is virtually one community, as much so at least as some cities that affect such large statistics of population wealth. The time may not be far distant when all these municipalities will be formally consolidated under one government, and the fact so established that the press and public characters will not blunder, as they have done heretofore. Proud as we are of our wealth and unrivalled resources, we are especially so, because of the commanding power and influence of our churches for good upon the people.

The *Advance*, in answer to the inquiry of a correspondent whether the law of Christ, when a divorce has been obtained on the ground of adultery, allows the guilty party the right to marry again, says Christ did not pronounce specifically upon the matter, perhaps because the Jewish law *put the adulterer to death*. It shows in language strong and conclusive, and the view that ought to obtain in all the Churches, that the civil law ought to forbid the adulterous party to marry again. First, Because morally, unfit to do so, having violated all marital obligations, and deserving to be prohibited from drawing any innocent party into connubial engagements with him. Second, Because allowing the guilty party to remarry after the divorce is putting a premium on crime; since the new marriage may be with the *very person who has shared* the guilt. Divorce would thus be made to serve the purposes of the adulterers, enabling them to get rid of their lawful partners, and to marry their paramours.

Indications favor the success of the Lay Delegation project in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in a short time the result will be known. It will be remembered that the membership voted over a year ago overwhelmingly in favor of its introduction, by direction of the General Conference of 1868, composed wholly of ministerial delegates. During the past ecclesiastical year, the question of removing the Restrictive Rule of the Church, which requires a three-fourths vote of the ministers to change, has been acted upon, and all the seventy conferences but half a dozen have voted, showing a majority in favor of the measure, and nearly one hundred votes to spare. It is no wonder, we regret to note, that outsiders who have no selfish interests to promote, think that if the measure fails after the ministry have repeatedly expressed their willingness for its introduction, when the majority of the people ask for it, say it looks like bad faith on the part of the ministry. But we confidently expect the measure to succeed, and are willing to excuse the opponents on the ground of conscientious scruples, as to its propriety and benefit.

Among the grand projects associated with the efforts to raise a memorial fund, in honor of the reunion of the Old and New School Presbyterian bodies, is, to erect parsonages for every church. It is stated this proposition will be introduced in the coming General Assembly at Philadelphia.

Rev. Howard Malcom, a Baptist minister, we believe, has just written and published a work on "The Christian Rule of Marriage," in which he advocates that the marriage of Christians with unbelieving persons is contrary to the Word of God, and seldom results happily. He thought that the apostacy of the believer occurs more frequently as a result of such marriages than the conversion of the unbeliever.

A movement has been started in Tennessee to establish a Baptist school for "Colored Preachers," to be located at Nashville. It is estimated there are thirty thousand Baptists in the State, and the need of such an institution for training is strongly urged.

It is stated as a fact that a fashionable clergyman in Chicago warned the sinners in his congregation, that if they do not repent they will go to the "place of eternal uneasiness." This is a species of kid-glove preaching that is unworthy of the pulpit.

Many a bereaved heart will sympathize with the tender remark of a little girl, a few days ago, in Ithaca, who exclaimed just before she died, "Papa, take hold of my hand and help me across." Her father died two months ago.

Since the Tabernacle Congregational Church, New York city, adopted the free seat system at the Sunday evening services, six persons had united with the church who traced their first religious impressions to these Sunday evening exercises.

The receipts of the American Baptist Missionary Union for the year were $200,083.80, which is more than was ever before received by it in one year.

THE new steamboat law passed the Senate Thursday. It is substantially the same as agreed upon by the convention of river men in Cincinnati two years ago, with amendments made by the Supervisors some months ago. It requires captains and mates to have license; makes stringent provisions regarding quality of iron to be used in boilers, and raises the amount of steam allowed from one-sixth to one-fifth. It prohibits transportation of oils which explode at lower temperature than one hundred and ten degrees. The bill will go to the House.

Papal Infallibility—Protest from American and English Bishops.

From the special Rome correspondent of the New York *Herald* we learn that the following highly important document has been adopted by many of the bishops in attendance at the Œcumenical Council, and presented to the Pope, on the subject of infallibility:

MOST HOLY FATHER: Humbly prostrate at the feet of your Holiness, we most earnestly supplicate that the question on the definition of the infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff as a dogma of faith may not be proposed to the Vatican Council.

Among other reasons of this supplication we beg to adduce only three, which appear to be sufficient.

First, Because the discussion of this question will evidently show a want of union, and especially unanimity among the bishops.

Second, Because on account of the circumstances in which we are placed in countries where heresies not only exist with impunity, but are dominant, this definition, instead of attracting, would alienate those whom we seek by all Christian means to lead to the true fold of Christ.

Third, Because we anticipate endless questions will arise which may interfere with and prevent the work of our ministry, and cause the fruits of this council to be lost to those who are not members of the Holy Catholic Church. Having laid bare our hearts and sincere intentions, we implore Almighty God to avert all evil from the Church, and that He may illumine and direct you with His Holy Spirit.

J. B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati.

Peter R. Kenrick, Archbishop of St. Louis.

John McCloskey, Archbishop of New York.

George Errington, Archbishop of Trebizond (in part.)

Thomas Connoly, Archbishop of Halifax.

Richard Whelan, Bishop of Wheeling.

Augustine Verot, Bishop of Savannah.

James R. Bayley, Bishop of Newark.

John Sweeny, Bishop of St. John, N. B.

Bernard McQuade, Bishop of Rochester.

Tobias Muller, Bishop of Erie.

Francis McFarland, Bishop of Hartford.

James M. O'Gorman, Bishop of Omaha (in part.)

James Rogers, Bishop of Chatham, Canada.

Michael Domenec, Bishop of Pittsburgh.

Patrick Lynch, Bishop of Charleston.

Thaddeus Arnal, Bishop of Mustery.

David Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry and Agadol.

William Clifford, Bishop of Clifton, England.

Edward Fitzgerald, Bishop of Little Rock.

John Leahy, Bishop of Dromore.

John Hennessy, Bishop of Dubuque.

Patrick Feehan, Bishop of Nashville.

John Hogan, Bishop of St. Joseph, Mo.

John Henni, Bishop of Milwaukee.

David Bacon, Bishop of Portland.

Joseph Melcher, Bishop of Green Bay.

Ignatius Moak, Bishop of Sault Ste Marie.

A Push for a Husband—A Deserted Wife's Optical Delusion.

A young Irish woman, not of prepossessing appearance, met on the ferry boat running from New York over to New Jersey, on Tuesday afternoon, a young man, whom she claimed as her long lost husband. As this young man, whose name was William Smith, had never been married, he had a nervous dread of a woman, and when he found he was claimed, body and soul, by a lady, with a face on one side and an upper range of prominent teeth, he remembered he had a friend in the engine room of the boat whom he had not seen lately, and to the recess thereof he very speedily dived. This did not baffle or take off the scent the female pretender. When he left the ferry house the girl he had left behind him was there to greet him. He found that to convince a woman against her will was more than he was equal to. All that he could say, either in the way of chaff, or sober, earnest talk, left her of the same opinion still. As they created a disturbance in the streets, and the woman's pertinacity only increased instead of diminished, the officer on post was obliged to bring the pair before the Tombs Police Court.

There the young woman was asked if her husband had any private marks upon him by which he could be identified. Mary said that Joe, her husband, had the figure of a Highlander tattooed in India ink on his right arm, and that she had seen it exposed several times while he was performing his toilet. Mr Smith's sleeve was rolled up, but alas for the lady's hypothesis, his arm was free from marks of any kind. This somewhat staggered the claimant; but such a trifle was not allowed to stagger a woman of her resources, and she still insisted that the man was her own Joseph. "You married me about two years ago, and left me three weeks after we were married. I am sure your's the man."

Mr. Smith said he was never married in his life, gave his name and address and the history of his life, and with evident truthfulness. This only increased the lady's positiveness, and she give an address in Front street where they boarded at the time they were married. Justice Hogan—I think you are mistaken, madam; but if you will go with the policeman and the man to the boarding house perhaps they will identify him, and you can come back and give me the result. In about half an hour they returned. Mr Smith was not known at the boarding house, and could not be recognized as the gentleman who married his opinionated lady. Mr. Smith was released, but Mrs. Simpson went away convinced that she had been defrauded by the Justice out of a lawful husband.

Trouble in Maryland.

The Democrats of Maryland have been in a high state of excitement since the action of their State Central Committee recommending support and obedience to the proclamation of President Grant declaring the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States adopted, and the law of the land. The leaders and press of the party are devided as to the proper policy to pursue, and some denounce the action of the State Central Committee as cowardly, inconsistent, and showing a want of principle. Several journals of the Democratic party have counselled opposition, and demand a "white man's party," but the contemplation of a solid colored vote against such an avowed policy, and knowing how little the balance of power portion of their party cared for principle, the sober second thought has perceptibly toned down that chivalric policy, and the consequent desertions from the faction of high principle to the ranks which Hon. Benjamin G. Harris asserts are forming in the rear of the Republican party bid fair to leave the "White Man's Party" but a sorry band of Martyrs. In Prince George's county some of Mr. Harris' constituents have already commenced "courting the colored vote," and at Bladensburg a few days ago the slave owner and his former slave sat side by side at a meeting for the formation of a political club pledged to the enforcement of the Amendment, if the colored man could be induced to vote the Democratic ticket.

The Conservatives, many of whom are leaving the party that "only used them to abuse them," are adding troubles to the Democracy by going over to the Republican party, and whilst the Democratic journals in some instances are bidding others to go, many Republicans are extending their former opponents a cordial welcome in their ranks.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL felt perfectly confident that the House would pass a bill to fund the debt into a loan bearing a lower rate of interest. Possibly the committee would not report the Senate bill, and if they did it would not pass the House; yet he felt assured that the House would pass some kind of a Funding bill that the Senate would not concur in, and that finally the disagreement would reach a conference committee, from which a measure fully acceptable to the Administration would be reported and adopted by Congress. The "bull" movement in New York, and the odium cast on the Senate bill did not alarm him, he said, for he was confident that a compulsory Funding bill would yet become a law.

THE Conference Committee on the income tax bill, after two hours' session, failed to agree. The House managers insisted upon laying the whole matter aside until after the internal revenue bill is reported.

THE President having received the resignation of Judge Field, of New Jersey, has nominated ex-Congressman Nixon to be Judge in his place.

BEECHER ON CATS.

When we profess a warm liking for cats, we don't wish to be judged by too rigorous an ideal. We do not like them above all animals, but simply among other things. It is folly to compare them with horses, dogs, birds, and judge them by qualities which they were not sent into the world to possess. It is as cats that we like them. They hold a place in the series which nothing else can fill, and in their place they are to be admired. They are reproached with fierceness, with selfishness, with treachery. But the fierceness is ancestral. Ferocity has softened down in them to mere official severity. The cat is appointed of men to destroy vermin. It must match itself with the game it hunts. In the battle of wainscots and crevices where rats do harbor, and mice, cats must be fierce. Every litter of rats is a threat at the pantry and cupboard, and a defiance to cats. What a cat's normal constitution is, we have no book that discloses. But if there is a rudimentary conscience in a cat, without doubt this alleged fierceness is but an irregular action of the moral sense. It is eagerness in performance of duty. Do we not see like inflections of conscience in the human race? Is the cat anything but the inquisitor of the cellar and the barn? Is it not the heresy-hunter of the feline sect? With what unerring instinct does it suspect? How keen is its eye, how stiff its bearing, and how terrible its spring, when some luckless heretic of the granary or cupboard ventures to publish himself? If nature has whispered to the cat, "Lo, I make thee ruler over all vermin," ought not every conscientious cat to exercise justice to the uttermost?

They are called selfish. We sorrowfully admit that class are not generous—but we see no evidence of a grasping, avaricious selfishness. They have self-respect. They know instinctively whether they are liked or hated. They hold themselves aloof from strangers, because they have had too much experience of the world's opinion of cats. It is said a cat will court you, rub against your knee, solicit your hand upon her head, for the mere sake of its own pleasure. As this is an exhibition never permitted in human life, it is no wonder that men are disgusted with it! But our own experience and observation teach us that cats are susceptible of the attachments among themselves towards men, and even toward animals of different species. If kindly treated, they will often manifest as much affection as a dog, following. Last summer we saw our foreman at Peekskill every day with a troop of cats going forth with him to his work. They followed behind like so many terriers. While he was hewing, or otherwise working, they would lie off in the grass or sit on the edges of the grass, or creep near the wall; but no sooner did Mr. Turner start for some other place, than they gathered behind him and kept company.

A cat is sooner taught the proprieties of life than a dog, and, when well grown, with a chance is far neater than dogs or horses. Only birds are as neat as cats. Their power, grace, agility, and shrewdness, are known of all. If we were obliged to choose which we would have, a cat or a dog, we would unhesitatingly say, both of them!

The attachment which human beings form to cats speaks well for these domestic hunters. The family cat is as much the joy of children as the family dog.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK

In the city, in the way of
FRESH AND PURE DRUGS
Will be found at the corner of Penn and Sixth Sts., Pittsburgh.

AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,

Where you will find Family Medicines, imported Soaps, Perfumes, Colognes of every kind, sold at the lowest rates. Also, equire's Granulated Bi Carb. Potassia, sold at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

PROSTRATION PLAYED OUT.

Violent purgatives, emetics, salivants, blistering and bleeding have had their day.

The sick can no longer be persuaded that the best way to cure them is to destroy the little strength that disease has left them.

Dyspeptics instead of dosing themselves with Epsom salts, aloes, colycinth, jalap, and other powerful cathartics, tone their digestive organs and regulate their bowels with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Persons of bilious habit, instead of throwing their constitutions into a fever by the use of acid irritation with mercurial poison, seek relief, and find it, in the prepared, mild and wholesome vegetable alterative upon the disordered liver.

Nervous sufferers, irritable, weak and despondent, who have used up their means in a course of the great invigorant, and been disappointed, will find the tonic powers of commerce superseded by a medicated stimulant, perfectly free from alcoholic barbiturates.

Travelers by land and sea rejoice in the possession of an antidote which not only protects them from the evil effects of malaria, from sea sickness, and from the disturbing influences of food, and impurities and change of water.

The weak and debilitated feel their strength return, and their nights have sweet rest, by using, appetizing, gently exhilerating action.

With the only stimulant which cautious physicians can conscientiously recommend to ladies in delicate health, or to the aged and decrepid.

There is not a city, town, or settlement, on the American continent, where it is not recognized as a household remedy, and a safeguard against miasm, and, in fact, wherever there is intelligence, prudence and common sense, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is pronounced a standard specific, for which, in the whole range of pharmacy, there is no substitute or equivalent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
Iron and Wood Working
MACHINERY.
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists Tools.
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING.
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill supplies.
A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

REYNOLDS, STEEN & CO.,
124 Wood Street,
Importers and Dealers in
French China, Fine Cut Glass,
AND
QUEENSWARE.
The largest assortment at New York prices.

PEARL STEAM FLOURING MILLS,
R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
Manufacturers of the following celebrated brands of Flour:
3 Star Green Wrapper, an unequaled Pastry Flour.
2 Star Blue Brand, a No. 1 Extra Family Flour that gives entire satisfaction.
1 Star Red Brand, a good Family Flour superior to any of the same grade in the market.
All brands warranted as represented.
April 28, 1870.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY. ALBERT HIGBY. ROBT. M. CUST.
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 LIBERTY ST.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line is directed to our Stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods. apl vt2

GEORGE L. TROUPE.
SILK HATS.
Wholesale and Retail. No 65 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Old Hats renovated and remodeled to present style, blocked and repaired. Hats fitted by the American Comforter. All orders promptly attended to. ap29:v2

BOCK BEER.
SATURDAY and MONDAY the best BOCK BEER in the city will be on tap, accompanied by a first class FREE LUNCH, at Wolter's Restaurant, No. 4 Sixth avenue.

CHEESE.
100 boxes Goshen Cheese;
100 boxes Factory, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First Avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
WASH POPLINS
VERY CHEAP.
AT 12½ CENTS.
NEW SPRING DELAINES.
BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
AT 37½ CENTS.
BLACK POPLIN ALPACA,
QUITE A SUPERIOR ARTICLE.
NEW CASSIMERES,
Jeans and Cottonades.
NEW CALICOS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Dress Goods,
ALL COLORS AND FABRICS.
Table Linens, Towelings, Sheetings, &c.
Wholesale and Retail
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
ON A PAR
WITH GOLD.
WE NOW OFFER OUR
NEW STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine Our Goods and Prices.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
apl3

ESTABLISHED 1831.
LOGAN, GREGG & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
52 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Spring Goods,
Hoes, Rakes,
Forks, Scythes,
Snaths, &c
Merchants are invited to examine our stock when in the city.
Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

SPECTACLES.
The Eye.
Dr. FRANKS, the celebrated Lecturer on the Eye, and Manufacturer of Patent and Improved Spectacles, has returned to Pittsburgh, and is now at the ST. CLAIR HOTEL, where he adjusts his far-famed Spectacles to defective vision from an examination of the eye alone. Persons are equally well by day as by artificial light without fatigue, from 15 to 25 years. Dr. F. may be professionally consulted on all diseases of the Human Eye, and has a large stock of his Spectacles and Eye Glasses for sale. About 4,000 pairs of these Spectacles were sold on Dr. Franks last visit in the space of three months giving the most entire satisfaction to all, as the medical gentlemen and citizens of Pittsburgh have by certificate testified.
Office, ROOM 33, St. Clair Hotel. Ladies' entrance on Penn street. apl8:STTH

Iron City College.
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets,
(formerly St. Clair.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The most complete Business College in the United States,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Students can commence at any time.
Circulars containing full particulars on addressing the Principals.
SMITH & COWLEY,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
no27:086-1T

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!
Just received, a large and fine assortment of New Teas, consisting of
YOUNG HYSON,
OOLONG,
JAPAN,
SOUCHONG.
Buyers are invited to call and examine the stock, as quality and price will be for the interest of the purchaser.
Also, on hand a large and excellent assortment of choice Groceries. For sale by
EDWARD HEAZLETON,
ap20 Nos. 29 and 30 Diamond Square.

STONE
Water Pipes,
CHIMNEY TOPS,
Hot Air and Chimney Flues, &c.
A LARGE AND FULL
Assortment Constantly on Hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
ap21:w81 133 SECOND AVENUE.

T. T. T.
TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
Is the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice extant.
Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It preserves and whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and soothes the Gums!
Purifies and perfumes the breath!
Prevents accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a superior article for Children!
Sold by all Druggists and Dentists.
Proprietor, A. M. WILSON, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. ja25:TTS6

DREKA.
Importer and retail dealer in
FINE STATIONERY,
WEDDING, VISITING, PARTY AND BUSINESS
CARD ENGRAVING,
MONOGRAMS, ARMS, ILLUMINATING &c
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.
1,035 Chestnut St., Phila.

L. B. FULTON.....O. J. M'GANN.
FULTON & M'GANN,
PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
Fifth Avenue, Near High Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Lead Pipe, Gum Hose, Gas Fixtures, Sinks, Bath Tubs and Wash Stands, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Ale and Beer Pumps, and Steam Cocks always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up with Gas, Water and Steam Heating Apparatus. Jobbing promptly attended to.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE HEADACHE.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE COSTIVENESS.
Price of Marshall's Elixir, $1.00 per bottle. Depot, 1301 Market street. M. MARSHALL & Co., Druggists, Proprietors.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by GEO. A. KELLY, Pittsburgh. fe4:d&w-TTH.S

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
HATS, HATS, BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers.
Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves,
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Fancy Scarfs, Neck Ties,
Neckerchiefs and Fancy Bows.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
LIGHT FANCY SHAWLS.
Pannier Arabs,
OPEN CENTRE SHAWLS.
Shirt Fronts,
Irish Linens,
Hosiery,
Notions, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
BARGAINS.
JOB LOTS!
JOB LOTS! JOB LOTS!

Boiled French Percales,	25c.
Imperfect Silks,	50c.
New Black Silks,	$1.25.
New Black Silks,	1.62.
Extra Good Quality Alpacas,	50c
New Ginghams,	12c.
New Ginghams,	15c.

BELL & MOORHOUSE,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
Genuine Preparations.
From the Celebrated House of
PETER SQUIRE, London
Granular Effervescent Bi-Carb. Potassa, Bromide Potassa, Iodide Potassa, Citrate Iron and Quinine, Bromide Ammonium, Carbo. Lithia, Cherry Salt, Kissingen Salt, Cit. Magnesia, Seidlitz Powders, &c.—To protect Physicians and the Public from spurious articles of this character, purporting to be "direct importations"—all bottles of the genuine will in future bear a strap label over the cork, with the address and *fac simile* signature of the manufacturer, P. SQUIRE; and on

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,
NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Murtland.
Wm. T. Shannon, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, Jas. D. Kelly,
Chas. B. Leech, Wm. Floyd.
John Floyd,
This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.
jan16:d

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
Bought at Highest Prices.
WM. R. MERTZ, Banker,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue
nov6

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 29, 1870.

Money easy at 4@5 on call. Sterling active and firmer at 9¼@9¾. Gold unsettled and lower, opening at 115¾, declining to 114¾ and closing at 115¼. Carrying rates 6 per cent. to flat. Clearances $97,000,000.

The Assistant Treasurer has this afternoon distributed $7,000,000 coin interest.

Governments active and higher. Coupons, '81, 116@117; do. '62, 115¼@115¾; do. '64, 113½@14; do. '65, 114¼@114¾; do. new, 112¾@113¾; do. '67, 113¾@113¾; do. '68, 113¾@113¾; do. 10-40, 8¾@8¾; currency, 6s, 125¾@128¾.

State bonds quiet and steady; Missouri, 92¼; old Tennessee, 60¾; new do, 56¾.

The railway market was active and strong at the close, when the highest figures of the day were made. The leading features were Northwestern, Lake Shore, New York Central, Ohio and Mississippi, and Rock Island. Miscellaneous stocks were generally steady. Express neglected.

Canton, 71; Cumberland, 31½; Western Union Telegraph, 83½; Quicksilver, 37; Mariposa, 8¼; do. preferred, 16¼; Adams Express, 63½; Wells, 19¼; American, 38½; United States, 44¾; Pacific Mail, 43; New York Central, 97⅝; Scrip, 95¾; Erie, 23¾; do. preferred, 46; Harlem, 149; Shore, 98½; Illinois Central 124½; Lake burgh, 106¾; C. N. W., 79¾; do. pfd, 90¼; Rock Island, 123¼; New Jersey Central, 107¾; St. Paul, 65; do preferred, 78¾; Wayne, 54¾; Ft. Wayne, 94¼; Terre Haute, 35¾; preferred, 64; Indianapolis and Cincinnati, 114¾; preferred, 114½; Ohio and Mississippi, 35½; Hartford and Erie, 5; Iron Mountain, 44¾; C. C. & C., 79½; C. C. & I. C., 99¾.

Boston prices: Calumet, 60; Copper Falls, 13; Scrip, 32; Quincy, 18.

Sub-Treasury balances: gold, $85,200,705; currency, $1,877,483; general balance, $88,577,675.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 29, 1870.

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 115¾; United States 6lxes, 1881, 116¼; Five-Twenties, 1862, 116¼; do. 1864, 113¾; do. 1865, 114; Ten-Forties, 108¾; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 112¾; do. do. 1867 113; do. do. 1868, 112¾; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¾; Central do. do. 90¾; Cy. Pacific, 112¾.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 29, 1870.

There was quite a stir in the oil market to-day, in consequence of quite a number of orders from the east, mainly for early deliveries, and that, too, at a still further advance in prices. The sales, however, were not large, as it was difficult to find sellers, the movement of the past week or ten day having impressed manufacturers with the belief that the top has not yet been reached, and, consequently, they are inclined to hold back, so as to be able to realize well, when the proper time arrives. In the afternoon, however there was a slight reaction, under the influence of offers from the east to sell at prices that were refused earlier in the day. This may have been a little strategy on the part of eastern buyers, who in order to break the market, may have concluded to offer a little for that purpose; or there may have been some good and legitimate cause, which as yet has not been made public. Crude, also, in sympathy, with refined is firm and higher, though there is reported to be considerable of a short interest in the oil regions, which, if true, would, of course, tend to further the advance. There is one thing certain, however, the market is stronger than it has been at any time this year, and the indications generally are favorable for a good and legitimate business, and this is just what is wanted.

CRUDE.

Sales in two lots of 2,500 bbls, (40 to 45 gravity) on spot, at 11¾; and 1,000 seller June to December, at 12. Late in the day, spot was held at 12, but so far as we could learn, there were no buyers at that figure. Buyer until October, 13¾; buyer all year, 14¾.

REFINED.

Sales 1,000 bbls May at 27¼; 500 each, May and June, at 27; 1,500 June at 27¼; 1,000 May at 27. Subsequently, May and June could have sold at 27½; August to December at 28½; July to December at 28. Later still, June was offered by eastern sellers at 27¼ and 27¼, indicating a slight weakness.

RECEIPTS OF REFINED OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Brilliant Oil Works 1,760, on account Lockhart, F & Co; Jas. Wilkins 80, on account Fox & Funk; Sunbeam Oil Works 160, on account T. Hackett; D. Ely & Co. 113, on account same.

Total..... 2,113 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Fawcett, Logan, S. & Co, 200 bbls refined to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

Braun & Wagner, 150 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

M'Elvy Bro's. 106 bbls refined to W. P. Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

H Koehler & Co., 150 bbls refined to Waring, K. & Co., Phil'a.

Moninthaimer K & Co, 50 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Phil'a.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 512 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

National Refining & Storing Co., 150 ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Citizens Oil Works 46 bbls refined to Tack Bro., Philadelphia.

Total..... 1,364 bbls.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 29.—With 1,600 cattle to-day, making 41,255 for the week, prices ¼c lower or 12@16¼c, there were 61 cars at Communipaw this morning, 22 at Weehawken, and 14 at One Hundreth street, not all sold. Trade slow: 50 still fed fat bulls 7¼ cwt brought 12@13c; 200 fair to good 7 cwt Illinois steers 15@16¼c; some 6 cwt Texans sold at 14c. Sheep scarce and high; only 2,900 arrived to day and 10,000 this week. They have advanced nearly ½c; thinnest 60 lb sheared Ohio selling at 6c; fair 80 lbs at 7¾c, and some 94 lb Massachusetts clipped at 8¼c; more shoats wanted. Hogs looking up, are worth 12¾c dressed; a car of live 243 lbs sold at 16¾c. Arrivals to-day six cars, making 11,6000 for the week.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The market is lacking in animation and is rather depressed; Mous Delaines have been selling in job lots the past few days at 15c, but the price was hardly quotable until to-day, when a movement became more general, and we now quote old and fresh styles at 15@17c. Lyman and heavy brown sheetings are reduced to 14½c.

NEW ORLEANS, April 29.—Cotton firm and fair demand for middlings at 22@22¼c; sales 3,500 bales. Receipts, 6,756; exports, 7,940; stock, 146,893. Receipts for week, 23,127; exports, 24,790; sales, 15,350.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 29, 1870.

The Chicago *Tribune* in contrasting the movement in gold with railroad stocks, provisions and breadstuffs, since the first of April, remarks that the rise in gold is less than anything else, and adds:

"The higher price for gold is not the cause of the rise in other prices, but one of the results of general causes, the principal one of which is the abundance of money accumulated in the cities and available for speculative purposes. This condition of finances is not confined to American markets, but is nearly the same in European markets, and has an effect upon American securities, as well as American provisions and grain, that is not experienced in the price of gold. The rise in gold thus far seems only to be incident to the general revival of speculation; but if, in accordance with the exports of gold should increase the further advance in its prices, that would become the principal influence in sustaining prices."

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 65@70c.

ASHES—Firm but unchanged; Common Soda Ash, 4c; refined do 4¼; Pearls 9@9¼; Pots 7½.

APPLES—There is a steady demand, and with limited arrivals and a light supply, the market is firmer and prices sustained, 2¼@5 per bbl.

BEANS—Dull and neglected but unchanged—$1,50@2 per bushel.

BROOMS—We quote store prices as follows: Fancy, $5,50; No. 1, $4,50; No. 2, $4,00; No. 3, $3,50; common, $2,50@3,00.

BUTTER—The market is weak and the feeling is gaining ground that prices cannot long be sustained; we continue to quote prime to choice roll at 33@35.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's Belle Berries at $20 per bbl.

CORNMEAL—Is firmer in sympathy with corn, but unchanged at 95@$1 per bushel as to quality.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville Cement at $3@3½ per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer but there is no improvement in the jobbing trade, and prices are not quotably higher; we continue to quote at 23@23½ for standard brands—2 to 3c higher in a retail way.

CHEESE—Western Reserve, 16; Hamburg, 16½@17; York State Dairy, 17; York State Factory, 18; do fancy, 18½.

DRIED FRUIT—Is quiet and unchanged. We can report sales of Apples at 6@6½; Peaches at 7@8 for quarters, and 9@9½ for halves. Blackberries, 12@13 cts.

EGGS—Demand rather better but prices unchanged—15@16, most of the sales at 15.

FEATHERS—Sales of live geese feathers, at 80@85 cts.

FLOUR—The market is very quiet, the excitement which prevailed last week having almost completely subsided; and, as might be expected, the demand is falling off. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $5@5¼ for spring; $5,50@6 for winter and $7@7¼ for fancy brands. Rye flour, $5, and firm.

GRAIN—The offerings of wheat in this market continue light but the mills are receiving considerable from the west, and, consequently, the demand is hardly so active, though prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at $1,14@1,18, for fair to strictly prime Red, Oats market continues weak, being effected somewhat by the unfavorable reports from Philadelphia, and it looks now as if there must soon be an improvement there or a break down here, one or the other. Quotations may be fairly given at 47@48, in first hands, buyers furnishing sacks—80, on wharf and track, and 53@54 in store. Rye is unchanged; 95@ 97, cash, and $1, time. In barley there is not much doing; 85@90 for good to prime spring. Corn is weak, and dull, notwithstanding the arrivals continue light, and the stock here is by no means large; we now quote ear at 83@85, and shelled at 88@90.

HAY—Was in good supply at the Allegheny Diamond market to-day, and prices ruled lower, ranging from $15@21, as to quality.

HUSKS—2½@3c.

HOMINY—Market almost bare, but there is not much inquiry for it; may be quoted at $5@6½ per bbl.

HIDES—Green salted, 10@11, do butchers, 7@8; dry flint, 22@24; green calf, 12@14.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 quoted strong at $1,50 and No. 2 do. at 87@88.

LIME—Eastern white, $1,75; Cleveland, $2,25.

ONIONS—Market pretty well glutted, and little or no demand.

POTATOES—Sales of river potatoes at 35@40, and prime Lake Shore Peach Blows at 40@46.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10c.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6; No. 3, 6½; Oatmeal, $10,50 per bushel, $5,50 per half bbl.

PEAS—$1,75@1,80 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Market strong and with a steady jobbing demand, prices continue to advance. Plain Shoulders, 13@13½; Sugar Cured do, 13½@14; Plain Sugar Cured Hams, 18½@19; Canvassed do, 19@19½. Rib Sides, 16¾@16½; Clear Sides, 17¼. Lard, 17 in tcs, and 17¾@18 in kegs and buckets. Dried Beef, 19½@20. Mess Pork, $30.

SEEDS—Clover and Timothy dull, and prices drooping; we now quote the former at $9@9½, and the latter at $6@6¼. Flaxseed, would bring $2,15, but there is none in this market.

SALT—Sales car load lots at $1.65@1,70, with the usual advance in store.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 29, 1870.

The Iron market continues dull and unsatisfactory, and, what is worse still, there is not much prospect at present of any immediate improvement. The uncertainty in regard to the Tariff is not without its effect, as manufacturers are not disposed to do much until this matter has been settled. The operations in metal, if anything, are larger in the aggregate than last week, but prices are low and unsatisfactory to furnacemen. Since the 1st of the year metal has declined $4@5 per ton, and there is no certainty of the bottom having yet been touched. Following is a report of the sales:

ANTHRACITE.

50 tons	No. 1 Foundry	$36.00	4 mos
10 "	No. 1 do	37.00	4 mos
30 "	No. 1 do	36.50	4 mos
20 "	No. 1 do	36.00	6 mos
40 "	No. 1 do	33.50	cash
40 "	No. 1 do	34.50	cash
40 "	No. 2 do	34.00	6 mos
100 "	Gray Forge Ex	30.00	4 mos
50 "	Cold Short Forge	31.50	6 mos
106 "	Cold Short (Hard)	32.00	6 mos
500 "	Close Red Short F'g.	31.00	6 mos
20 "	No. 1 Anthracite Foundry	36.00	cash
10 "	B. B. No. 2 do	36.00	4 mos

CHARCOAL.

100 tons	Medium	$40.00	6 mos
56 "	Foundry	38.00	6 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

140 tons	No. 3 Medium	$35.00	6 mos
50 "	Strictly Open Gray	34.00	4 mos
50 "	do do do	34.00	4 mos
106 "	Medium Clear Gray	32.50	4 mos
275 "	Common Coke Forge	30.00	4 mos
330 "	Mottled and Close Gray	31.00	4 mos
199 "	Common Close Gray	32.50	6 mos
500 "	Medium Mixed Forge	31.50	6 mos
159 "	Good Medium Red Short	33.00	4 mos

BLOOMS.

10 tons Juniata..... $90.00 6 mos

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Cotton steady, with sales of 2,100 bales at 23¾c for middling uplands. Flour 5@10c better, with a fair export and home trade demand; sales of 9,800 bbls at $4,75@4,90 for superfine State and western, $5@5,60 for extra State, $4,95@5,65 for extra western, $5,10@6,10 for R. H. O., $5,50@6 for extra St. Louis, and $6,10@8,25 for good to choice do. Rye flour a shade firmer; sales of 250 bbls at $4,30@5,50. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Whisky unchanged; sales of 900 bbls western free at $1,04¾. Wheat; receipts of 31,639 bush; opened 1@2c better; closed dull; advance lost; the advance in freights have materially checked the export demand; with 86,000 bushels at $1 for No. 2 spring, $1,17 @1,19 for No. 2 spring, $1,22@1,24 for No. 1 spring, $1,29@1,30½ for winter red and amber western, $1,30 do, in store; $1,35 for red Southern and white Michigan, and $1,68 for choice white California. Rye is quiet and unchanged. Barley firm, with sales of 100 bushels Canada West at $1. Corn; receipts of 11,160 bushels; market is a shade firmer, with sales of 32,000 bushels at $1,10@1,13 for new mixed western, $1,16 for western and Southern yellow; old mixed nominal, at $1,17 in store. Receipts oats, 14,050 bush—oats a shade firmer, with sales of 22,000 bush at 61@63c for western in store and afloat and 67½@69½c for Ohio and State. Hops firm. Hay $90@95 for shipping and $105 @120 for retail lots. Coffee dull. Rice quiet, with sales of Carolina at 6¾@7¾c. Molasses dull. Sugar dull, with sales of 250 hhds Cubs at 9@9½c and 100 hhds Porto Rico at 9¼@10¼c. Petroleum steady at 15¾c for crude and 26¾c for refined. Pork dull and declining, with sales of 750 bbls at $28,70@28,75 for mess, $21@22,50 for prime and $25,50 for prime mess; also 500 bbls mess seller June and July at $28,70@28,75; closing heavy. Beef very firm, with sales of 650 barrels at $10@15 for new plain mess; $14@18 for new extra mess. Beef hams steady; sales 135 bbls at $28@30. Tierce beef in moderate request; sales 550 tres at $25@28 for prime mess and $30 for India mess. Middles quiet and steady. Cut meats firmer and more doing; sales 500 pkgs at 11¼@12c for shoulders and 16½@17c for hams. Lard quiet and steady; sales 375 tres at 16@17c for common to prime steam and 17@17½c for kettle rendered; also 750 tres prime steam, for May, June and July delivery at 16¾@16¾c. Butter quiet at 14@20c for Ohio. Cheese steady at 10@17c. Freights firmer; shipments to Liverpool of 40,000 bush wheat, per steam, at 5d, and 1,000 bbls flour at 1s 3d.

Latest.—Flour closed firm and dull. Wheat dull and scarcely so firm, with sales No 2 spring at $1,15@1,17; winter red and amber western $1,27@1,29½. Rye firm at $1,05 for western. Oats firmer at 61@63c for western in store and afloat; 67½@69c for Ohio. Corn quiet at $1,10@1,12 for new mixed western. Pork dull and heavy at $28,45 for mess. Beef steady with moderate demand. Cut Meats firm and moderately active. Bacon nominal. Lard—sales 500 tierces prime steam at 16¾c seller May and June. Eggs in moderate request at 18 @19c.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Exchange unchanged. Freights: rates nominal at 7@ 7½c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour steady and firm at previous rates. Wheat opened active and excited, selling up to 94½c for No 2 subsequently fell to 91c, closing tame at that figure; closed firmer; trading was 91¼@95c seller May, 94½@ 96¾c seller June; in the afternoon there were free sellers at 90¾c cash, 91¼c seller May. Corn fairly active, closing at 87¾ @88c for No 2, 84c for new and 90c for no grade; optional sales, 87½@88¼ seller May; 89¾c seller last half May; in the afternoon market firm; low grades new 84c; no grade 75@77c according to location; No. 2 87½@88c cash and seller May. Oats moderately active, closing quiet at 46¾@47c seller April; 47¾@48¾c seller May; 48¾@49c seller June. Rye active and higher 80@81c for No. 2. Barley dull and neglected. High wines offering slight $1,02@1,02¼. Mess Pork firmer, closing at $28,50@28,75. Sweet pickled hams 15½ @16½c. Lard firm, closing at 16¾. Meats higher: 11¼@11¾c for dry salted shoulders, 13c for cumberland middles, 14@ 14½c for rough sides, 14½@15c for short rib middles, and 15¾@15¾c for short clear middles all loose. Receipts: 5674 bbls flour, 34996 bush wheat, 60640 corn, 22938 oats, 702 rye, 4140 barley, 5677 head hogs. Shipments: 2720 bbls flour, 21008 bush wheat, 31069 corn, 2587 oats, 3252 rye, 5800 barley, 3973 head hogs.

Cattle quiet at $4,50@6,62½ for common cows to good steers. Hogs active at $8,60@8,70 for common to fair and $8,85@9,10 for good to choice.

CINCINNATI, April 29.—Flour unchanged and dull. Wheat quiet but firm, red amber $1,10@1,12. Corn firm at full prices at 88@90c; supply light and the demand good. Oats firm at 57@62c. Rye 92@96c. Barley dull at 70@90c. Cotton firm and ½c higher; middling 23½c. Tobacco in good demand; sales 198 hhds at $5,50@14,00. Whisky quiet at $1,@1,01 the demand light. Provisions firmer. Bulk meats and bacon held higher, but the firmness of holders checks business. A good demand for mess pork with sales of 900 bbls at $29. Bulk meats held at 11¾c, 14¾c and 15¾c for shoulders, rib, clear rib and clear sides. Bacon 12¾c, 16c and 17c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides; small sales sugar cured hams at 18@18½c. Lard held at 16¾@16½c for country and city kettle rendered. Butter unchanged; fresh in good demand at 28@30c. Eggs dull at 15c. Linseed oil firm at 89@90c. Lard oil $1,25@ 1,28. Groceries unchanged and firm at full rates.

Latest.—Sugar firm and higher. Coffee firm and unchanged. Pork dull and heavy at $28,50 for mess. Lard dull and nominal at 16½c. Bacon dull; 12¾c for shoulders, 16@18c for clear rib, 17c for clear. Hams higher, 18c for plain sugar cured, 18½@19c for canvassed. Lard firm, 16¾c for tierce, 18c for choice keg.

Cattle steady at 4½@7¼c. Hogs quiet at 7¾@9c.

CLEVELAND, April 29.—Flour firm: country brands, white double extra, $5,75@6,25; red double extra, $5,@5,50; amber double extra, $5,@5,50; spring double extra, $4,25@5,25. Rye flour firm and unchanged. Wheat very firm, No. 1 red at $1,14; No. 2 held at $1,07@1,08. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats weak 55c offered and 56c asked. Rye quiet at 90@95c. Barley weak at 80@95c for State and Canada. Petroleum: spot oil held at 24c. Crude firm at $5,25 per bbl.

LOUISVILLE, April 29.—Cotton quiet middling 22c. Bagging 26@27c. Flour $5. Corn $1.07. Wheat $1,05@1,20. Oats 64c. Rye 95c. Groceries firm. Pork $29. Bacon and Bulk meats have advanced ¼c over yesterday's quotations. Lard 16¾c. Whisky $1,01@1,02. Tobacco; sales 245 hhds at $5,50@7,75 for trashed to good lugs; $8@8,37 for low to fine leaf.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.—Flour in more demand; spring wheat extra family $5,75@6,50. Wheat very quiet; red $1,22@1,30. Rye $1,03. Corn dull and lower; yellow $1,11@1,13. Oats unchanged. There is a small business doing in petroleum; crude 19@19¼c; refined 26¼c. Provisions looking up. Mess pork and lard unchanged. Whisky nominal at $1,04 for iron bound.

BALTIMORE, April 29.—Flour quiet and firm; western super $4,87½@ @5,12. Wheat steady at $1,45@1,55, Pennsylvania $1,50@1,40. Corn steady, white $1,10@1,12, yellow $1,11. Oats steady at 64@66. Rye steady at $1@1,10. Mess pork firm at $29. Bacon firm: rib sides 16¼c, clear sides 17c, shoulders 13¼@13½c, hams 19@20c. Lard firm at 17c. Whisky very dull at $1,04.

TOLEDO, April 29.—Flour inactive. Wheat active and 1½c better, with sales of No 3 white Wabash at $1,19, No 1 white Michigan at $1,33, amber Michigan $1,10@1,, No 1 red $1,15, No 2 do do $1,10 and No 2 white Michigan $1,05. Corn le better, with sales of No 1 at 95c, No 2 at 92c and No 2 old at 95c. Oats quiet and unchanged, with sales of No 1 at 55c and No 2 at 52c. Clover seed $8.

MEMPHIS, April 29.—Cotton dull at 22¼c; receipts 613, exports 559; week's receipts 3844, exports 5794; stock 17276. Flour $4,50@6,50. Corn $5,16. Oats 62c. Hay $20. Bran $27. Lard 16¾@17¾c. Pork 28¾c; bacon shoulders 12½; sides 17¼c.

MILWAUKEE, April 29.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unsettled at 94c for No. 1 and 90¾c for No 2. Oats higher at 48c for No 2. Corn, rye and barley nominal.

DETROIT, April 29.—Flour very active and firm at $5,00@5,20. Wheat very scarce, extra $1,23. No. 1, $1,25. Corn 93c for No 1. Oats 58½59c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, April 29.—Per wheat, R T Kennedy; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & L; 100 do do, Watt, L & Co; 6 do apples, Voigt, M & Co; 1 car rye and oats, Meanor & H; 1 do staves, M Adams; 1 do do, J Painter; 2 do do, W Hastings; 1 do wheat, J W Bomgarder; 10 hhds tobacco, 2 pkgs paper, W D Rinehart; 2 pkgs paper, Martin Hyle; 25 caddies tobacco, C C Barr; 25 bxs starch, W H Kirkpatrick; 154 bdles, G N Hoffstot; 50 butts tobacco, W J Jones; 4 bbls apples, J A Graff; 50 bgs oats, Schneiback & H; 12 bgs potatoes, J Vincient; 19 do wheat, S Hood; 8 bbls potatoes, J Hall; 74 bgs malt, A Volk & Co; 33 bgs oats, S Hood; 75 bgs corn, W H Hogan; 1 bbl apples, 1 do onions, Meanor & H; 2 tcs beef, A Sausage, E H Myers; 10 bbls oil, J Dalzell; 2 tcs sausage, 4 do beef, W B Hays; 1 car b wheat, W McKee & Co; 35 bbls whisky, F Jerome & Co; 10 do do, Hand, H & Parker; 25¼ bs tobacco, 20 do do, W L Jones; 5½ butts tobacco, J H Lippincott; 9 hhds, 2 bxs do, 1 box samples, Weyman Bro; 2 hhds tobacco, E Gleson; 5 bxs candles, Wm Sudden; 1 cask shoulders, W Haslage; 4 tcs sausage, E H Myers; 25 bxs candles, Kirkpatrick; 20 do do, Smith & Co; 5 do do, S Dyer; 10 tcs lard, 10 do do, Dalzell & T; 6 bxs tobacco, J McGraw; 1 car mail, Collans.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, April 29.—2 cars barley, Culp & Siegard; 100 bbls flour, Houck, Jamison & Co; 100 do do, owner; 100 do do, John Wilson & Son; 1 bbl whisky, Speck & Morrow; 19 sks rags, R Christy; 5 bbls hominy, Reymer Bro; 1 car 500 1 sack c seed, H Rea & Jr; 3 bbls potatoes, J Blanchard; 26 sks rye, T McMullin; 62 bgs potatoes, Meanor & Harper; 50 whisky bbls, J S Finch & Co; 1 car wheat, W Gray & Sons; 62 green hides, G N Hoffstott; 3 bbls eggs, 1 bx butter, F Baxmyer; 313 bxs w glass, C Ihmsen & Son; 100 bbls flour, owner; 100 do do, Watt, Lang & Co; 1 car staves, W C 61@63c for western in store and afloat and 67½@69½c for Ohio and State. Hops firm. Hay $90@95 for shipping and $105 @120 for retail lots. Coffee dull. Rice quiet, with sales of Carolina at 6¾@7¾c. Molasses dull. Sugar dull, with sales of 250 hhds Cubs at 9@9½c and 100 hhds Porto Rico at 9¼@10¼c. Petroleum steady at 15¾c for crude and 26¾c for refined. Pork dull and declining, with sales of 750 bbls at $28,70@28,75 for mess, $21@22,50 for prime and $25,50 for prime mess; also 500 bbls mess seller June and July at $28,70@28,75; closing heavy. Beef very firm, with sales of 650 barrels at $10@15 for new plain mess; $14@18 for new extra mess. Beef hams steady; sales 135 bbls at $28@30. Tierce beef in moderate request; sales 550 tres at $25@28 for prime mess and $30 for India mess. Middles quiet and steady. Cut meats firmer and more doing; sales 500 pkgs at 11¼@12c for shoulders and 16½@17c for hams. Lard quiet and steady; sales 375 tres at 16@17c for common to prime steam and 17@17½c for kettle rendered; also 750 tres prime steam, for May, June and July delivery at 16¾@16¾c. Butter quiet at 14@20c for Ohio. Cheese steady at 10@17c. Freights firmer; shipments to Liverpool of 40,000 bush wheat, per steam, at 5d, and 1,000 bbls flour at 1s 3d.

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Cattle steady at 4½@7¼c. Hogs quiet at 7¾@9c.

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BALTIMORE, April 29.—Flour quiet and firm; western super $4,87½@ @5,12. Wheat steady at $1,45@1,55, Pennsylvania $1,50@1,40. Corn steady, white $1,10@1,12, yellow $1,11. Oats steady at 64@66. Rye steady at $1@1,10. Mess pork firm at $29. Bacon firm: rib sides 16¼c, clear sides 17c, shoulders 13¼@13½c, hams 19@20c. Lard firm at 17c. Whisky very dull at $1,04.

TOLEDO, April 29.—Flour inactive. Wheat active and 1½c better, with sales of No 3 white Wabash at $1,19, No 1 white Michigan at $1,33, amber Michigan $1,10@1,, No 1 red $1,15, No 2 do do $1,10 and No 2 white Michigan $1,05. Corn le better, with sales of No 1 at 95c, No 2 at 92c and No 2 old at 95c. Oats quiet and unchanged, with sales of No 1 at 55c and No 2 at 52c. Clover seed $8.

MEMPHIS, April 29.—Cotton dull at 22¼c; receipts 613, exports 559; week's receipts 3844, exports 5794; stock 17276. Flour $4,50@6,50. Corn $5,16. Oats 62c. Hay $20. Bran $27. Lard 16¾@17¾c. Pork 28¾c; bacon shoulders 12½; sides 17¼c.

MILWAUKEE, April 29.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unsettled at 94c for No. 1 and 90¾c for No 2. Oats higher at 48c for No 2. Corn, rye and barley nominal.

DETROIT, April 29.—Flour very active and firm at $5,00@5,20. Wheat very scarce, extra $1,23. No. 1, $1,25. Corn 93c for No 1. Oats 58½59c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, April 29.—Per wheat, R T Kennedy; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & L; 100 do do, Watt, L & Co; 6 do apples, Voigt, M & Co; 1 car rye and oats, Meanor & H; 1 do staves, M Adams; 1 do do, J Painter; 2 do do, W Hastings; 1 do wheat, J W Bomgarder; 10 hhds tobacco, 2 pkgs paper, W D Rinehart; 2 pkgs paper, Martin Hyle; 25 caddies tobacco, C C Barr; 25 bxs starch, W H Kirkpatrick; 154 bdles, G N Hoffstot; 50 butts tobacco, W J Jones; 4 bbls apples, J A Graff; 50 bgs oats, Schneiback & H; 12 bgs potatoes, J Vincient; 19 do wheat, S Hood; 8 bbls potatoes, J Hall; 74 bgs malt, A Volk & Co; 33 bgs oats, S Hood; 75 bgs corn, W H Hogan; 1 bbl apples, 1 do onions, Meanor & H; 2 tcs beef, A Sausage, E H Myers; 10 bbls oil, J Dalzell; 2 tcs sausage, 4 do beef, W B Hays; 1 car b wheat, W McKee & Co; 35 bbls whisky, F Jerome & Co; 10 do do, Hand, H & Parker; 25¼ bs tobacco, 20 do do, W L Jones; 5½ butts tobacco, J H Lippincott; 9 hhds, 2 bxs do, 1 box samples, Weyman Bro; 2 hhds tobacco, E Gleson; 5 bxs candles, Wm Sudden; 1 cask shoulders, W Haslage; 4 tcs sausage, E H Myers; 25 bxs candles, Kirkpatrick; 20 do do, Smith & Co; 5 do do, S Dyer; 10 tcs lard, 10 do do, Dalzell & T; 6 bxs tobacco, J McGraw; 1 car mail, Collans.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE A

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN

But One Left.

We have but one more room to let in the "GAZETTE Building." It is a very desirable room on the second floor, fronting on Smithfield street. Terms very low for the location. Call at the Counting Room, first floor.

Try some of Megraw's cigars from 45 Ninth (Hand) street.

Tobacco shops are multiplying with great rapidity in this city.

The Allegheny School Controllers will meet next Tuesday evening.

Proposals for building the Soldiers' Monument will not be received after to-day.

United States watches of all grades may be obtained at W. G. Dunseath's, No. 56 Fifth avenue.

Pittsburgh is looking up in fine buildings. A new order of things has been inaugurated.

Would you enjoy the luxury of a good smoke? Then purchase your supplies at Megraw's, 45 Ninth (Hand) street.

The Best Assortment of gents' furnishing goods to be found in the city is at Uriing, Follansbee & Co.'s, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

Clothing for the masses, of good quality and superior workmanship at Uriing, Follansbee & Co.'s, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. Prices very reasonable.

Ladies will be pleased with the large and fine assortment of general jewelry, silver plated ware and statuary at Dunseath's jewelry house, No. 56, Fifth avenue.

Five girls, street walkers whose ages hardly exceeded in the aggregate an hundred years, were in the tombs yesterday morning charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Pocket Picked.—Mrs. Osterman, a German, lately residing in Allegheny, had her pocket picked and a pocket book containing $20 stolen, while in an auction store on Smithfield street yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Osterman, from Allegheny, while in "Cheap John's" auction store on Smithfield street, had her pocket picked of five dollars. The light-fingered rogue escaped.

Last night about ten o'clock Mr. Edmund Brush, son of Mayor Brush, was thrown from a buggy on Chatham street and seriously injured. He had his wounds dressed in a drug store near by, and was afterwards taken home.

Disorderly.—William Bristol was acting in a very disorderly manner on the corner of Carson and Twenty-fourth street, and an information was made before Justice Heisel last disorderly conduct. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Yesterday Frank Adrian made information before Alderman Taylor charging Frank and Mary Schemp with maintaining a bawdy house at the corner of Thirteenth and Penn streets. The accused were arrested and held for a hearing on Monday.

Go to Uriling, Follansbee & Co.'s, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, and examine the very fine display of new goods in the way of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, for spring wear. Special attention is given to custom work and reasonable prices charged.

A Woman Beater.—Mrs. Margaret Shaughensha made information before the Mayor yesterday charging Martin Kennedy with assault and battery alleging that he caught her by the throat and choked her, and then beat her with his fist. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Among the most noticeable improvements of Allegheny is the repainting of the Grant House corner Federal and Isabella streets. It is now exteriorly one of the most attractive buildings in the city. The interior improvements are upon the same scale, and are destined to make the house more popular than ever.

Assault and Battery.—John Eberline made information before Justice Heizal, yesterday, charging William Smith with assault and battery. The parties reside in Scott township, and were working in a field together. A quarrel ensued between them, and as alleged by the prosecutor, Smith struck him on the head with a shovel. A warrant was issued.

There is no finer queensware in the market than that manufactured at the Keystone Pottery, Messrs. Kier & Co. proprietors. For cheapness, durability and finish, the Keystone ware will compare with anything in the queensware line in the city. As it is a home institution, and as the manufacture is of such a character, Messrs. Kier & Co. deserve public patronage.

Stick a Pin Here.—The first vote polled in Allegheny county by a colored man was cast in the old Third ward, a stronghold of Democracy, and for a Democrat. This much we have said before, but to complete the item, it would be well to put on record that this newly enfranchised citizen had been but ten minutes out of jail when he put in his vote.

There will be an exhibition of the Fire Extinguisher this afternoon, at three o'clock, on the wharf, near the foot of Wood street. This machine has been adopted by the Ohio railroad companies and steamboat lines and already begins to show practical results, as was evidenced in the saving of the magnificent steamboat Gen. Lytle, a few days since, on the Ohio river.

Scalded.—Yesterday morning, about seven o'clock, Mr. John Sampsell, engineer on No. 6, Connellsville Railroad, was scalded, by the giving way of the "crown sheet" of his engine, which allowed the steam to escape. The accident occurred near Saltsburg, and he was subsequently brought to his residence, No. 31 Sixth street, this city. His injuries though painful are not dangerous.

Slight Fire.—About six o'clock last evening, there was a stir among the firemen, occasioned by an alarm of fire from box 37, corner of Try street and Second avenue. The cause of the alarm was a slight fire at the Smelting Furnace attached to Anderson & Wood's Steel Works. The rafters and roofing ignited from a spark, and the flames were extinguished before they had made much progress. The damage was very slight.

Another Charge.—We gave the particulars yesterday of a case before Alderman Herron, wherein J. S. Gilfoy was charged with false pretense in forging the name of U. S. Commissioner Gamble to a paper agreeing to settle certain liquor sales against a third party for $500. Subsequently another liquor dealer, William Sewell, made a similar charge against Gilfoy, who had a hearing yesterday afternoon, and in default of $5,000 bail, was committed for trial.

Broke Down.—Thursday evening the axle of the tender attached to the locomotive of the McDonald accommodation, on the Pan Handle Railroad, broke down. The coupling between the locomotive and tender was broken, and the engine was uninjured. Two of the baggage cars, however, in the rear of the tender were thrown off the track over an embankment and wrecked. No person was injured. The passengers did not get into the city until nine o'clock. The wreck was cleared away yesterday.

Watches.

Those of our readers who are desirous of purchasing a good Watch, would do well to call on W. G. Dunseath, 56 Fifth avenue, and see the W. S. Watch Co's. watches, for which he is the agent in this city. They are becoming very popular in this market, owing altogether to the fine record they have made within the past two years. Come and see them for yourselves. Don't forget the place, W. G. Dunseath, 56 Fifth avenue.

Fire in Allegheny—Loss About $6,000

Yesterday morning about five o'clock a fire broke out in the "dry kiln" attached to Gilmore, Straub & Co.'s Brewry, Corra street, Allegheny. The scorching grain had been in the kiln for several days. The heat was shut off two days ago but it is thought enough remained to cause the fire. The fire companies ed to cause the fire. The fire companies labored faithfully, but notwithstanding their efforts about $4,000 worth of grain was destroyed. The building was also damaged to the extent of about $2,000, covered by insurance. In an adjoining part of the building several hundred dollars worth of grain was stored. The firemen, however, were careful not to throw water in that direction and thus a still greater loss was prevented. They deserve praise for this discretion as well as energy.

THE M. & M. BANK.

Description of the New Building on Fourth Avenue—How it is Occupied, &c., &c.

In yesterday's issue we briefly announced the formal opening of the new building of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, on Fourth avenue, on which occasion a sumptuous dinner was given. Upwards of three hundred guests were in attendance, comprising prominent bankers, merchants and other citizens. Below will be found a brief description of the magnificent structure.

THE BUILDING.

Is located on Fourth avenue, near Market street, and is two stories high. The front is of cut stone, and presents evidences of rare skill in its elaborate finish. The entrance to the bank is in the center of the building, while on either side are rooms occupied by S. McClean & Co., and the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings. The banking room proper is located immediately in the rear of these rooms, the vestibule and hall leading thereto being finished in beautiful style. The counters are arranged so as to have a semi-circular form in front and extend to the wall in the rear, completely enclosing the attaches. On either side of the counters are wide passage ways, room sufficiently ample to avoid all crowding. Within the enclosure and at the rear of the room the vault is located, and is situated in such a position that no outsider could gain access to it without detection. On the left of the vault are rooms fitted up in elegant style for the accommodation of the President, while on the right is the Cashier's room, with fire-proof vault and every other convenience attached. Over the vaults and rooms referred to is a wide gallery, overlooking and forming a part of the banking room. The banking room is lighted by large windows on either side, and by an immense sky-light. The ceiling is lofty, and the highly finished wood work, beautiful frescoeing and elegant fittings throughout give an appearance that cannot be surpassed.

Our city can boast of no finer bank building than the one we have here briefly described. It is, indeed, a perfect model of elegance—a triumph in architecture. It displays a degree of taste and liberality on the part of the directors and stockholders which is highly creditable.

BANK OF SAVINGS.

The Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, one of the most popular of our banking institutions, occupies the room at the right of the main entrance to the new building. The apartment is large, well lighted, and very admirably arranged. The furnishment is rich, though plain, and harmonizes finely with the general character of the room. The counters and railings are of finely finished black walnut, and handsome cut glass constitutes a prominent feature at the various desks. The Directors' office is separated from the main apartment by a handsome walnut railing, and is well and comfortably furnished with chairs, tables, desks, &c. The floors are handsomely carpeted, and the walls and ceiling quietly but finely finished. The institution was originally incorporated under the name of the Dime Savings Institution of Pittsburgh, by an act of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, approved April 11, 1862, and opened out for business at No. 110 Smithfield street, in May, 1862, with James Park, Jr., Esq. President, and D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A supplement to its charter was procured in April, 1865, authorizing the present title and the creation of a capital stock of $75,000, for the greater security of its depositors, and organization under its provisions was had in January of 1866.

The bank has been very successful, and the high character of its directory, commends it to the public for a liberal proportion of its patronage. The amount of its deposits is $500,000. The Board of Managers is as follows:

President—George A. Berry.

Vice Presidents—S. H. Hartman, Jas. Park, Jr.

Secretary and Treasurer—D. E. McKinley.

Directors—A. Bradley, F. Rahm, A. S. Bell, Joshua Rhodes, J. S. Dilworth J. Scott, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz, James L. Graham, Christopher Zug, W. K. Nimick.

Solicitors—D. W. and A. S. Bell.

At the left of the main entrance is the office of S. McLean & Co., brokers. This apartment, also, is richly and handsomely fitted up, and is worthy of the beautiful building.

On the second floor of the building over the apartment last mentioned, is the office of the Pittsburgh, West Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company. The fitting up of this apartment is in perfect keeping with the elegant style of the rooms already described.

The M. & M. Bank is, with one exception, the oldest of our banking institutions. Under able management its prosperity has been great. The noble structure on Fourth avenue is further evidence of the prosperity and healthy financial condition of its builders, and upon this fact we heartily congratulate them.

The New Stand Stocking Store.

It is a pleasure at all times to the general business community to welcome into the ranks of trade new houses under fresh and new auspices. It is especially pleasing to accord welcome to firms made up of our young men who, full of vigor and enterprise, enter into the field of competition, and use their best endeavors to push forward into success and prosperity. It is, therefore, with much pleasure that we announce this morning the opening of a new stand stocking store at No. 30 Fifth avenue, over which our young friends John Degelman, long identified with the popular house of Jas. Phelan, and James S. Black will preside. Mr. Degelman is thoroughly acquainted with the business in all its branches, and has most excellent judgment and capacity as a buyer, knowing exactly what is wanted in this market, and what will afford the largest measure of satisfaction to patrons. Mr. Black is well versed in business matters, and we can confidently say that the affairs of the new firm of John Degelman & Co. will be well managed, and that a large share of patronage will be directed towards them. The store has been thoroughly renovated and improved, making a handsome appearance both inside and outside. The stock of hosiery, gloves, drawers, shirts, ladies and gents' underclothing, hoops, ties, scarfs, suspenders, collars and general furnishing goods is entirely fresh, and will be offered at very reasonable prices. We wish the new firm that success and prosperity which their enterprise and energy warrant, and bespeak for them a fair share of our readers patronage.

A Brutal Father.

Between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, on Carson street, Birmingham, there resides one John H. Williams, an old man, and his daughter, who has also passed the meridian of life. For some days past the house was closed and no one was seen about the premises. The neighbors became alarmed about the matter and called upon Justice Ammon to solve the mystery for them. The old man was known to be intemperate, and when drunk was exceedingly vicious, which had a tendency to increase the anxiety of the neighbors for the welfare of himself and daughter.

Justice Ammon accompanied by Councilman Miller proceeded to the house to unravel the mystery, and on arriving there found the doors locked. They knocked but received no response. The door was then broken open when a pitable scene was presented. The daughter was found lying upon a bed in a helpless condition, having been terribly beaten and abused, and the old gray-headed sinner was lying in the middle of the floor in a beastly state of intoxication. The daughter was removed to the county House, and an information was made against the old man for assault and battery, and a warrant issued for his arrest. The officer at last accounts was waiting for him to become sufficiently sober to go to the justice's office.

New Time Table—Fast Trains.

A new Time Table will go into effect on the Pennsylvania Railroad on Monday next. But slight alterations have been made in the time of trains. The Pacific Express has been made a much faster train than heretofore, and will leave earlier than at present. The Fast Line west has also been made a fast train. This change does not pass the time of the Fast Line, between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, two hours and seven minutes, and the time of the Pacific Express, between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, two hours. The Fast Line will reach the run west, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, in 12 hours and 7 minutes, and the Pacific Express the run east in 11 hours and 55 minutes—a speed equal to 30 miles an hour, including stops, or 35 miles an hour, deducting stops. The time tables of other roads will be changed on Monday, and we will publish the amended time tables in that day's issue.

TROUBLES MULTIPLY.

A Mix—Unforseen Difficulties—The Evans Case—A Black Feature.

Some days since we published an account of the arrest of W. H. Evans, at Freeport, by officer Fred Rivers, on a charge of horse stealing, information having been made against him by Mr. Simpson, of Westmoreland county, from whom it was alleged he stole a horse brought him to this city and sold him to Mr. McKibbon.

Since his arrest Evans has been in jail and there has been a strong effort made to settle the matter. Mr. McKibben, we learn, is willing to have the matter quashed provided the money he paid for the horse is refunded. Evans' friends are willing to refund the money provided a settlement can be effected, but the matter is somewhat complicated and will probably remain so until unraveled in the Quarter Sessions Court. In the first place the Mayor is not disposed to allow the case to be compromised, as it is not of that class of cases which he is authorized to settle, but should the prosecutor fail to appear on Wednesday next, to which time the hearing has been postponed, and should there be no evidence to warrant him in detaining the accused he would as a matter of course be compelled to discharge him. But it is scarcely probable that such will be the case. When Mr. Simpson demanded his property of Mr. McKibbon, we are informed that the latter refused to give it up unless Mr. S. would prosecute Evans, and after Simpson had made the information, Mr. McKibbon insisted that he be held in his own recognizance in the sum of $300 to appear and prosecute the case when the third was arrested. This bond was taken and is in the hands of the Mayor, who, it is alleged, has sufficient testimony on which to hold the accused even if the prosecutor should not appear.

These are, however, not the only difficulties against which Evans will have to contend. We learned last evening that one of the Mayor's officers has in his possession a warrant for the arrest of Evans, on a charge of seduction, in which Miss Mary Smith, of Carlisle, Pa., is the prosecutor, and should he be discharged here he will be taken into custody immediately and taken to Carlisle.

A BLACK FEATURE.

There is a darker feature still to this man's case, which although it has not yet assumed the shape of a prosecution is liable to do so at any time within the next two years, and would probably terminate in one immediately were Evans discharged from custody. The Mayor received a letter from Blairsville yesterday making inquiry concerning Evans, in which it was stated, that there was a fair-haired girl in that town who desired to make information against Evans for *forsize et cet.* The authorities there, so says the letter, were not anxious to have Evans arrested on the charge if he could only be kept away from there.

Verily, he has a "heap o' trouble on his head," and we think his friends would do well to keep their money and allow the law to take its course. If the man is innocent of any or all these charges, as he may be, it will be hard to convict him, and if guilty, he should be punished.

Chartiers Valley Railroad.

The citizens of Washington, Pa., and those residing along the line of the Chartiers Valley Railroad, are looking forward anxiously to the time when that road shall be completed and they afforded an outlet and a market for their produce. For years past these people have been laboring under great disadvantages for want of a railroad, their only means of reaching this city, which is their only market, being by the way of Wheeling, or over twenty-six miles of miserably bad road by coach. We are pleased to be able to announce to them that this state of affairs will soon be brought to an end by the completion of the Chartiers Valley Railroad from this city to Washington. We are authoritatively informed that the work is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, as strong a force of men being employed as can be worked to advantage. Much of the grading is already completed and the Chief Engineer is confident that the road will be completed and ready for the rolling stock to Ewings' mill, three miles this side of Washington, by the first of October next, and that it will probably be completed and in operation to Washington by the first of November. The matter of the time of the entire completion of the road however, in a great measure depends upon the residents of Washington, themselves, and those most interested in it. There appears to be a diversity of opinion as to what route shall be adopted, from Ewings' mill to to the borough of Washington. Some are in favor of a divergence from the original route and enter the town on the East side, while the others desire that the old line shall be followed and the entrance to the town be at the West end. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be satisfied to construct the road on either route that may be decided upon by the citizens, and are ready to put the work under contract as soon as the decision is made. All they ask is the right of way and they will run the road into the borough, put it in operation at once, and give the people, who ever since the days of railroads, have been cut off from the rest of the world, an outlet.

The completion of the road will open up and facilitate to market one of the finest coal fields in Western Pennsylvania, and cannot but enhance materially the value of real estate along the entire line of the road.

Reckless Driving—The Result.

An instance of reckless driving occurred in Allegheny, attended with results which will doubtless cure one man of the evil practice. A butcher whose name is unknown, was returning home along Ohio street about two o'clock, and anxious to get there in short order, urged his horse, attached to a wagon, forward at a rapid gait. He proceeded along well enough until just at the corner of North and Ohio streets, when a lady, the wife of Christian Gerst, with a child in her arms, was crossing the street. The butcher failed to check up in time and the lady and child were knocked down and run over. Persons who observed the affair ran to her relief, but the driver continued on his course and managed to get away before he could be arrested. When picked up it was found that the woman was not very badly injured, but the child did not so easily escape. They were both taken home and then medical aid was summoned. The child was found to be very seriously injured and fears are entertained of its recovery.

Last evening Officer Herst made information before Mayor Callow against the butcher, who is known to the police by sight, and he will doubtless be arrested this morning. Such affairs are getting altogether too frequent in the city and every offender should be visited with speedy and severe punishment. That would check it up a little.

Read This.

Almost every one needs the services of a Dentist in some way, and to inform the public where they can be skillfully and faithfully served, is the object of this short article. Dr. Gillespie has successfully practiced his profession in this city for the last twelve years, and the liberal patronage he now enjoys is convincing proof of his qualification for, and adaptability to, his chosen profession. The Doctor is a progressive man and is always in advance with any improvement for the benefit and comfort of his patrons. He employs none but first-class workmen, and can always warrant superior work at the lowest prices. His success in extracting teeth without pain, by the use of his improved laughing gas, is too well known to need comment. His office and residence is at No. 246 Penn street.

Mortuary Report.

The following are the interments in the city of Pittsburgh from April 18th to April 25th, with the causes of death, as reported by Dr. J. Guy McCandless, Physician of Board of Health:

Diseases—Adults: Consumption, 3; Dropsy, 1; Ulcerated Stomach, 1. Children: Scarlatina, 5; Measles, 1; Erysipelas, 1; Still Born, 2; Inflammation of Brain, 1; Inflammation of Lungs, 1; Congestion of Brain, 1; Marasmus, 1; Congestion of Lungs, 1; Diphtheria, 1; Accidental death by railroad, 1. Emphysema, 1; Convulsions, 2; Cyanosis, 2.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 10; from 1 to 2, 2; 2 to 5, 7; 5 to 10, 1; 10 to 15, 1; 40 to 50, 2; 50 to 60, 1; 60 to 70, 1; 70 to 80, 1. Males, 15; females, 11. White, 26; colored, none. Total, 26.

Special Card to the Ladies.—Ladies are specially invited to examine on Monday our stock of all the newest fabrics in Dress Goods, Silk Mantles, Shawls, Panier Mantles, Scarfs, and compare prices without being urged to purchase. The stock will also be found complete in all departments of Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Embroideries, Parasols, &c., while the variety and assortment of White Goods, Housekeeping Goods, Tablings, Linens, Towels, &c., for variety and prices cannot be excelled.

J. M. CARR,
118 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Do you want a meerschaum? Go to Megraw's, No. 45 Ninth (Hand) street.

"Soiree Musicale."

Last evening an enjoyable and select musical soiree came off at the residence of Henry Kleber, Esq., No. 183 Sandusky street, Allegheny. The occasion was another of those "Children's Operas" introduced by Mr. Kleber into his family for the entertainment of a few friends, and the musical cultivation of the younger members of his household. These operas, which are new features in musical circles hereabouts, were introduced about a year ago, and met with so much favor and were attended with so many pleasant associations and gatherings of friends that it was determined to continue them, and last evening witnessed the initial performance of the second season.

A select company of ladies and gentlemen, numbering about twenty, were present by invitation at eight o'clock, when the performance began. The back parlor had been fitted up with a mimic stage, with platform, footlights, curtain and all the necessary paraphernalia to render the imitation complete. The front parlor was occupied by the guests who were so arranged that a full view of the stage might be had by every spectator. Mr. Kleber presided at the piano, and the young performers were, the Misses Ida Kleber, Emma Manns, Ellie Gill, and Masters Adolph, Louis and Harry Kleber, The programme consisted of several single selections, all of a humorous character, and the comic opera of "66" in two acts, closing with a scene from Offenbach's grand opera, "Orpheus." None of the performers were yet in their teens, and the musical taste, expression and culture exhibited was in the highest degree surprising. The performances throughout were marked with so much youthful vivacity and sparkle, and seemed to be entered into with so much enthusiasm and appreciation of the sentiment, and withal were so unique, that the hours passed rapidly and the listeners felt a genuine regret when the curtain finally fell. The compliments received by the young performers, both in applause and in words, were many and heartily sincere, and could not but make the director, Mr. Kleber, feel proud of his little opera troupe. We predict for any of them a brilliant musical future, should taste and opportunity offer for a continuation of their studies and practice of the "divine art."

The evenings exercises were brought to a close about eleven o'clock, winding up with a collation, and a few choice musical gems from those of "olden growth," and leaving in the memory of all the recollection of an exceedingly agreeable episode.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Chanfrau has been drawing large audiences at the Opera House during the past week. The attraction has been his representation of an extremely sensational and correspondingly interesting drama entitled "Kit; or, The Arkansas Traveler." The scenes of the drama, which has a thrilling plot are laid on the Mississippi River, and are calculated to recall to mind the days when railroads were not so numerous. This afternoon and evening will close his engagement, and those who have not seen "Kit" should avail themselves of the opportunity.

THE FAIR.—The attendance at City Hall last night was very large. This afternoon a grand matinee for ladies and children will be held, at which the circus, museum and fountains will be in full operation. The contests at the various booths are growing exciting. At the table of Mrs. Keating and Mrs. Griffin Rev. Fathers Mollinger, Kerr and Tighe are closely contesting for the elegant gold chalice. Capt. Barbour is ahead in the fight for the tame elephants. The valuable cake disposed of by chances was drawn by Mr. D. Mayer, who generously returned it to the table. The elegant regulation sword, belt and sash contested for by the most popular Captain or Lieutenant of the home military companies has arrived, and thus far the contest is between the Greys, Zouaves and Washington Infantry, the latter being slightly ahead.

Real Estate Trnsfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Friday, April 29, 1870:

Geo. Yeager to F. Haverlack, April 18 1870: lot on Fifth avenue, Boundary street, Pgh $725
Thos. Carson to Jam s G. Crat., April 28, 1870: lot in Carson's plan of lots 1 00
Baker to Martha J. Crummie, April 21, 1870: a piece of land in Kirkpatrick's plan of lots in Temperanceville 1 00
N. Augh to Hayden & Hafer, April 27, 1870: 3 lots in temperanceville 1 00
John Kane to Trustees of First Catholic Church, borough of Temperanceville, May 31, 1869: 14 lots in borough of Temperanceville 2 100
M. A. Haller to August Haller, April 27, 1870: lot in Oakland 1 000
Rebecca A. Shields to Wm Mcilvery, guardian, with all the estate, right, title, &c., of Wm. Mcilvery, Jr., in 810 00
O. Grimsby, trus. to Hugh Blakely, April 21, 1870: 1 1-2 f. on 20th st., Ky Hir $2 000
John P. Scott to Wm. Scott, April 27, 1870: lot on 19th ward, Pgh 45 250
Geo. Walcesell to Wm Whitesell, June 19th, 1869: 221 acres and 104 perches in Richland tp $17 700
Mary Mc Sellin to Jacob K Hay, April 2, 1870: lot in Pine tp $1 100
Executors of land A McLeod's estate to Geo. V. Kimberlin to R. Wilkinson, March 1, 1860: lot 20 by 246 in McClure tp. 450
Jas. Scaright to Jas. McPherson, April 16, 1870: lot in Mar hall tp $681
Thos. P. Austin to Jas. McKeiry, Oct. 5th, 1869: 1 acre and 23 perches of land in Richland tp $125

Love and Be Happy.

It is the easiest thing in the world to be happy, if men and women would only think so. Happiness is only another name for love; for where love exists in a home there must happiness also exist, even if it have poverty for a close companion. Where love exists not, even though it be in a palace, happiness cannot come. He was a cold selfish man who said "when poverty comes in at the door love flies out at the window," and his assertion proves he had no knowledge of love, for unquestionably, the reverse of the axiom quoted is nearer the truth: When poverty comes in at the door, love, true love, is more than ever inclined to take up its abode, to battle with the enemy. Let those who imagine themselves to be miserable, before they find fault with their surroundings, search in their hearts for the cause. Sometimes unpleasantness, especially in the case of a traveler, is caused by having a trunk which is either old and shabby, or will burst, notwithstanding every care to prevent the catastrophe, all this may be avoided by purchasing of Liebler No. 104 Wood. His trunks always stand the wear and tear and look well. Go to Liebler's for a trunk.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

FRIDAY, April 29—In the case of Weisenberger & Co. vs. McGinniss & Co., reported yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $417,70.

The first case taken up was that of E. J. Adams vs. A. M. Fletcher, action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff in sum of $234,74.

The next case taken up was that of Christina B. Gray vs. Samuel Findley, action for damages for an alleged false arrest and imprisonment. It appears that defendant made information before an alderman charging plaintiff with keeping a disorderly house, upon which information a warrant was issued and plaintiff arrested and held for a hearing. The case was heard and she was discharged. Jury out.

On motion of B. F. Lucas, Esq., S. H. Piersol, Esq., was admitted to practice law in the several courts of this county.

Cheap Locks.

Yesterday morning Jerry Hanan was arrested by Officer O'Connor, of Alderman McMasters' police, on a charge of larceny. The accused was discovered perambulating the streets and peddling locks, door knobs, bolts, &c., for marvelously low prices. Locks worth two dollars he disposed of for five cents, or a glass of beer. One of them was identified by the proprietors of the Novelty Works, who accordingly made the information upon which Hanan was arrested. Subsequently all that were in his possession were identified by the prosecutors, and Hanan was accordingly committed for trial, he failing to give any satisfactory account of how the locks came into his possession.

Personal Appearance.

Every man should pay some attention to his personal appearance. They who affect to despise this matter are either deficient in an appreciation of the proprieties of life or affected cynics. A man need not be a fop, but it can't be gainsayed that a good fitting suit of clothing will do him harm. It is evidence of good taste and refinement, and as such should be regarded. Hespenheide & Co., No. 50 Sixth street, (St. Clair), have recognized this principle, and by endeavoring to please their patrons in this respect have won an enviable reputation and patronage. Gentlemen will find it to their interest to patronize Hespenheide & Co.

Stock Silks

From New York Auctions.
$1,50, $1,75, $2,00, $2,25, $2,50.
Are all under regular prices.
J. M. CARR,
118 Federal street.

Fine Cut, cavandish chewing, smoking all kinds and grades of tobacco, at Megraw's, 45 Ninth (Hand) street.

Personal Notes.

C. G. FOSTER Esq, editor and proprietor of the Kansas City (Mo.) *Journal of Commerce*, is stopping at the Merchants Hotel. He intends to remain here some days to secure advertisements for his widely circulated and first class journal, and we hope he may be successful.

REV. HENRY D. MOORE, formerly pastor of the Congregational Church of this city, but now of Cincinnati, is completely prostrated by sickness, which has been induced by excessive mental labors during a recent revival in his charge.

REV. JAMES S. DICKERSON, with family, has left for his home in Boston.

GEN. ALBERT PIKE, the confederate soldier and Arkansas poet, passed through the city, east, yesterday.

REV. FATHER HICKEY is to lecture tomorrow night a week, on the "Church and Schools," in the Cathedral.

GRANT, Rosecrans, Butler, McClelland, Howard, and all the other great American generals of the day, have been invited to participate in the Soldiers' Monument corner-stone laying.

CHANFRAU has been seriously indisposed during the engagement he is now playing. He has marvelous pluck, and will not succumb to sickness.

COL. NEVIN, formerly of the *Disyatch*, is now the editor of the *Leader*. He is a strong, vigorous and forcible writer.

Youthful Pickpockets.

Last night at the Mercy Hospital Fair several ladies and gentlemen were relieved of their pocket books, containing in the aggregate some thirty dollars. Col. Joseph Keating felt a hand in his pocket and quickly discovered that it belonged to a small boy named Murphy, who he handed over to the police. On his person was found an empty pocket book belonging to a lady who had been relieved of her money. The cash, the boy stated, was taken by a second boy and he only got the pocket book as his share of the spoils. The police arrested the second boy and discharged the first, but yet got no money. The youthful prisoner declared that the cash was in the possession of a third boy who had made good his escape. The second boy, aged about thirteen, was held in the tombs for his appearance this morning. The boys are all hardened characters, and between them undoubtedly committed the series of robberies and rave the money.

Blindness

Is one of the heaviest misfortunes that afflict humanity. It shuts out the visible world and renders life one dark, rayless night. Numbers suffer this heavy affliction, for some of whom no preventative exists, and no remedy could have been found; thousands are compelled to grope their way, through the ignorance of quacks, who, to make money, hesitate not to assume the highly responsible and delicate duty of attending to the care of the eyes, the natural consequence is, the eyesight is injured beyond the power of skill to cure. We have seen numerous cases of partial and total blindness, wherein the complaint was the result of accident, or commenced from a slight inflamation, or the use of improper spectacles, it is by neglect of the proper remedies, by leaving too much to nature's reparative power that so much evil ensues. Medical art, and optical science, can do much for temporary diseases and weaknesses of the eye, therefore, when these arts are combined, as they ever ought to be, in the hands of scientific artists, we earnestly impress upon our readers the great importance of attending to early sensations of weakness in the eyes. Dr. Franks has the highest testimonials. We would, therefore, advise those in want of the services of a thoroughly educated oculist and optician, to consult him without delay, at the St. Clair Hotel, feeling confident that they will thank us for the advice, and be permanently benefitted.

Poplar for Walnut.

Patrick Valleby, a gentleman recently from Cork, but now a resident of the South Side, alleges that he has been victimized by a false pretender. He called at the office of Justice Heisel yesterday and made information charging William Zimmerbrock, a furniture dealer, with cheating by false pretences. He alleges that William sold him a pair of bedsteads for $15, warranting them to be walnut, and divil a bit of walnut is there in them but jabers, they are all poplar, blackened wid a little paint." He thought it a fraud on his rights as an American citizen, and would not submit to it. A warrant was issued for the furniture man.

"The Continental."

The Continental.....Fifth avenue.
The Continental.....Fifth avenue.
The Continental.....Fifth avenue.
The Continental.....Fifth avenue.
The Continental.....Fifth avenue.
Grand Dinner.....at the Continental.
Grand Dinner.....at the Continental.
Oysters, &c.....at the Continental.
Finest Pastry.....at the Continental.
Lunch at any hour...at the Continental.

The Continental Saloon is located on Fifth avenue, directly below the post-office. The proprietor, Mr. William Holtzheimer, makes it a speciality, in the management of the saloon, to prepare the most palatable meals, and to have them ready any moment. Business men can appreciate this, if they desire to save time, that is the place to go.

Books.

School Books at Egan's.
Law Books at Egan's.
Theological Books at Egan's.
Books of Travel at Egan's.
Sunday School Books at Egan's.
Biographical Books at Egan's.
All kinds of Books at Egan's.
Col. J. D. Egan's new establishment is on Smithfield street, next door to the Masonic Savings Bank. His books are good and his prices the lowest.

New Books for sale by John W. Pittock, bookseller and news dealer, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.: The Bab Ballads; or, Much Sound and Little Sense, by W. S. Gilbert, with 13 illustrations by the author. Square 12mo, cloth, gilt edges, $1,75. The Gentleman's Stable Guide: Containing a familiar description of the American Stable; illustrated, $1,50. The American Chess-Player's Hand Book: Teaching the rudiments of the game, and giving an analysis of all the recognized openings; from the work of Staunton, 16mo, with diagrams, cloth, elegant, $1,25.

The Season.—The Ice Cream and Soda Water season is rapidly approaching. The warm weather of the past few days has developed great activity among the confectioners. Preparations for an extensive business has been made at Young & Conner's, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond Alley—the popular saloon of the city. Their palatial rooms have been thoroughly refitted and rennovated, and every convenience for the comfort and cheer of each guest introduced. For ladies or gentlemen there is no better ice cream saloon in the city.

Children's Carriages, wholesale and retail, at Jas. Loughridge's, 171 Smithfield.

For the Ladies.—Ladies will find it worth while to visit Muirhead's fashionable store, No. 81 Market street, whether as purchasers or not. A look at the goods is a sight as beautiful as a fresh and attractive picture. It is not considered troublesome to show the goods either, and if a choice is desired there is no stock in the city which affords more variety.

For looking glasses and picture frames, go to Loughridge's 171 Smithfield street.

New Books.

The Old Kitchen Fire.
Weifer's Parsonage.
The Spencers.
The White Foreigners.
Linden Wood.
For sale by
F. G. Reineman, 113 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh.

Brushes! Brushes!—All kinds of brushes, of our own manufacture, at Loughridge, 171 Smithfield street.

Furniture, Carpets and Piano at Auction.—The entire furniture at Mr. Graham's house, 169 South avenue, first ward, Alleghany, will be sold this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock. A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

The Spring Stock of Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor, at corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, is now large and complete. Monsieur Bonpain continues to preside at the cutting. tf

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Rice Divorce Suit for fraud in age, is causing great excitement in Boston. It is said warn young men not to marry in haste. Rice is but 22, his bride 37. He swears that she made him believe she was but his own age, by using Magnolia Balm upon her face, neck and hands. Poor youth. He probably found her elbows weren't quite so soft and pretty. Ought Hagan to be indicted? We know of many similar cases. This Balm gives a most wonderful pearly and natural complexion, to which we don't object. We like pretty women in the picture, they should use Lyon's Kathairon upon the hair. With pearly chin, rosy cheeks and soft, luxuriant tresses, they become irresistible.

Church Smells.

In a recent issue of the *Independent*, the Rev. De Witt Talmage, of Brooklyn, has the following utterances on the subject of "smells."

I have a good Christian friend who, if he sat in the front pew in the church, and a working man should enter the door at the other end, would smell him instantly. My friend is not to blame for the sensitiveness of his nose, any more than you would flog a pointer for being keener on the scent than a stupid watch dog. The fact is, if you had all the churches free, by reason of the mixing up of the common people with the uncommon, you would keep one half of christendom sick at the stomach. If you are going to kill the church with bad smells, I will have nothing to do with this work of evangelization.

We have reason to believe that there will be laboring men in heaven; and also Terra del Fuegans, and Arabs, and a few Indians, and possibly even some Spaniards and Portuguese. All things are possible with God. We shall have all the sorts of people in heaven; but, alas! in getting loose the company of one who could give more real "tone" to celestial society than any other contributions Brooklyn could furnish. And what would eternal happiness be without the Doctor? Blissful, unquestionably—we know that well enough—but would it be *distingue*, would it be *recherche* without him? St. Matthew without stockings or sandals; St. Jerome bareheaded, and and with a coarse brown blanket robe dragging the ground; St. Sebastian, with scarcely any raiment at all—these we should see, and we should enjoy seeing them; but would we not miss a spike tailed coat and kids, and turn away respectfully, and say to parties from the Orient, "These are well enough, but you ought to see Talmage of Brooklyn." I fear me that in the better world we shall not even have Dr. Talmage's "good Christian friend." For if he were sitting under the glory of the throne, and the keeper of the keys admitted a Benjamin Franklin or other laboring man, that "friend," with his fine natural powers infinitely augmented by emancipation from hampering flesh, would detect him with a single sniff, and immediately take hat and asked to be excused.

If the subject these of remarks had been chosen among the original Twelve Apostles, he would not have associated with the rest, because he could not have stood the fishy smell of some of his comrades who come from around the Sea of Galilee. He would have resigned his commission with some such remark as he makes in the extract quoted above: "Master, if thou art going to kill the church with bad smells, I will have nothing to do with this work of evangelization." He is a disciple, and makes that remark to the Master; the only difference is, that he makes it in the nineteenth instead of the first century.

Now, can it be possible that in a handful of centuries the Christian character has fall